The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 2. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1890. NO. 28

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Leave your orders at the office.

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The undersigned, having two Heavy Four-horse Teams, solicits heavy hauling.

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——BETWEEN——

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM.

"TOO DEVOTED."

'Yes," said Mrs. Cardonnel, "I like him well enough, "I suppose."

Mrs. Cardonnel was just nineteen a bride of six months' standing, and a lovely, hazel eyed brunette. She had every thing that heart could wish, and consequently wasn't pleased with any thing. Mrs. Cardonnel liked pink and Mr. Cardonnel had furnished her boudoir in rose color and silver. She was partial to flowers, and Mr. Cardonnel had given standing orders to a florist to keep her balconies perpetually filled with the choicest blossoms. She was fond of birds, and half adozen gilded cages swung from the ceiling, each one trilling with delicious melody. In fact, Mrs. Cardonnel had every thing she wanted and was not satisfied at that.

"Like him well enough!" repeated Rosa Trefoil, who, having just graduated from boarding school, thought that a young wife, who, had wedded the man of her choice, ought to be supremely happy. "Oh, Theodora! how coldly you speak!"

"Well, I can't help it," said Mrs. Cardonnel, letting her head fall languidly on the rose satin puffings of the low easy chair on which she sat. "One gets tired of cake and champagne all the time. Sometimes I think I should be happier if Charles didn't worship me quite so devotedly."

"O, Theodora!"

"It's a bore, you know," said the young wife confidentially. "It would be a relief if he could find fault occasionally. He's too good! Now, Stacia Fitzgerald is actually afraid of her husband—a great, handsome six-footer of a fellow, with a lovely black silk-floss beard like an Italian brigand's. Oh, it must be charming to be a little afraid of one's husband!"

"Now, Theodora!" cried the scandalized Miss Trefoil, "what nonsense you are talking."

"I dare say it may seem so to you, child," said Mrs. Cardonnel, patronizingly, "But if you ever do get married—"

"Of course I shall sometime," said pretty Rosa, who had not the slightest idea of being an old maid.

"Well, when you get married, don't marry a man that is 'sugar and spice and all that's nice!' It's a deal too insipid."

"You'd recommend on the contrary: 'Snaps and snails and puppy dog's tails, eh?" laughed Rosa, quoting the nursery rhymes.

"Not that, exactly; but one does get tired of perpetual honey and sunshine," said unreasonable Theodora, as she reached out her hand for her worsted work. "And now you know you promised to tell me all about Minnie Dingman's bridal trousseau."

Mrs. Cardonnel's parlors were elegantly furnished in maroon satin and walnut wood—and, as it happened, they were separated from her boudoir by portieres that were maroon satin on one side and rose-colored chintz on the other. And Mr. Charles Cardonnel, reading the eveing paper on the other side of the draperies, had had the whole benefit of this conversation—an eaves-dropper, in spite of himself. His cheeks burning he bit his lips and the blood rushed in little tingling, needle-like particles through his whole frame. So Theodora was getting tired of him!

Well, after all, it was better thoroughly to comprehend the whole state of the case. He was too aimable, was he?

Mr. Cardonnel rose, flung aside the crumpled newspaper and walked once or twice the length of the rooms.

"I'll see that the fault is corrected," he said to himself, with a grim smile. And he went off to business without the "good-bye kiss" in which he generally indulged himself.

Mrs. Cardonnel went out shopping that afternoon, and was detained a little, but it did not worry her in the least.

"Charles don't care," said she; and so she spent an extra hour in deciding whether she should have lilac or primrose color for her new kid gloves, and whether she looked better in a hat trimmed with sweet brier or simple field daisies.

"I'm a little late, I'm afraid," she said, as she came into the dining room, where Mr. Cardonnel was pacing up and down like the proverbial "caged lion" of romance.

"Late, madam! I should think you were!" retorted the husband, in a tone which fairly made Mrs. Cordonnel start. "It's half-past six, if it's a second! But I suppose you think my time is of no value at all!"

"Charles!"

"I've borne this long enough," went on the indignant husband, "and I give you fair notice that I will bear it no longer. Sarah," to the cook, "bring in the dinner at once, and to-morrow let it be served at six, punctually, whether your mistress is here or not!"

"Yes, sir;" said Sarah, and she disappeared grinning into the kitchen.

Mrs. Cardonnel sat down, scarlet to the very roots of her hair.

"Charles," said she with difficulty commanding her voice, "is it necessary to insult me thus before the servants?"

"Yes Madam, it is," retorted Mr. Cardonnel. "If a wife doesn't comprehend her duty, it is high time she should be made to do so. I'll trouble you for a cup of coffee."

Mrs. Cardonnel was stunned—amazed. She was entirely unused to this system of domestic reproof.

Almost before the desert—with which Mr. Cardonnel found plenty of fault, intimating that it would be better if his wife remained at home to attend to her household matters a little more, instead of gadding abroad the whole time—the door-bell sounded.

"It's dear mamma and Aunt Susie come to spend the evening." said Theodora, jumping up.

"Confound 'em all!" roared Mr. Cardonnel, smiting his fists on the table; "can't we have a quiet evening once in a while?"

"I told them you would take us all to the theatre to-night," hesitated Theodora, the color coming and going changefully on her face.

"Indeed! May I ask, madam, who authorized you to make that statement?" crisply questioned the husband.

"But you will go, won't you, Charles?" faltered poor Theodora.

"No, madam I will not," said Mr. Cardonnel, rising and looking around for his hat. I propose to spend the evening quietly at my club."

And he bolted out of the room, nearly falling over his mother-in-law in the passage, and muttering to himself.

"By Jove! if I had stayed another minute those tears would have conquered. Poor little Dora!"

It was past twelve before he returned. Never, in all the experience of their married life, had he been so late before.

"Sitting up, eh?" said he savagely. "Now Mrs. Cardonnel, I mean to put an end, once for all, to this sort of a thing."

"I was so anxious about you, Charles," pleaded poor Theodora.

"Anxious!" sneerinly repeated the husband. Do you suppose George Fitzgerald allows his wife to sit up for him?"

"Oh! Charles, I wouldn't have you like George Fitzgerald for the world!" exclaimed Theodora, bursting into tears.

"Wouldn't you?" said Mr. Cardonnel, the faintest suspicion of a smile, glimmering under the ends of his mustache. "Now I thought it would be charming to be afraid of ones husband.' And you know 'sugar and spice and all that's nice' grows insipid."

Mrs. Cardonnel sprang to her feet.

"Charlie!"

"Dora!"

"Did you her what I said this morning?"

"I did hear it, Mrs. Cardonnel, and I thought I would shape my conduct to suit your taste."

"Don't do it any more, Charlie," said Mrs. Cardonnel, with a quivering lip and tear-bright eyes lifted wistfully to his face. "I don't like it; it isn't nice to be afraid of ones husband!"

"Just as you please," said Mr. Cardonnel, laughing. I only wanted to adapt myself to your wishes, Theodora."

"But I was such a goose!" cried Theodora. Dear, dear Charlie, I have cried my eyes out to night, trying to make out what could possibly have changed you so. And you were only making believe all the time?"

"Only making believe," acknowledged Charles Cardonnel.

And then they kissed and made friends after the orthodox fashion, and their honeymoon began over again for the second time.

But Theodora made no more complaints about her husband being "too devoted to her."

The Queen Pays All Expenses.

The Queen's last "Free Trip to Europe" having excited such universal interest, the publishers of that popular magazine offer another and $200 extra for expenses, the person sending them the largest list of English words constructed from letters contained in the three words "British North America." Additional prizes consisting of Silver Tea Sets, China Dinner Sets, Gold Watches, French Music Boxes, Portiere Curtains, Silk Dresses, Mantel Clocks, and many other useful and valuable articles will also be awarded in order of merit. A special prize of a Seal Skin Jacket to the lady, and a handsome Shetland Pony to girl or boy (delivered free in Canada or United States) sending the largest lists. Everyone sending a list of not less than twenty words will receive a present. Send six U. S. 2c stamps for complete rules, illustrated catalogues of prizes, and sample number of *The Queen*. Address,

THE CANADIAN QUEEN,
Toronto, Canada.

—Thousands walk the earth to-day who would be sleeping in its bosom but for the timely use of Downs' Elixir. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

My Flower Beds.

BY MRS. J. O. HEATON, CASSVILLE, PA.

Last April Hope told a flattering tale when, with a hoe in one hand, and a box of seeds in the other, I sallied forth to make my "posy beds." One I determined, should be a star. Now, a star is easier to determine on than it is to make, and, geometrically speaking, mine was not a success. However, I flattered myself that in the tangle of lovliness that would come when my plants came up all irregularities of outline would be hidden, and, as I planted the tiny seed I planned how generously I would remember my friends. To one whose years were double mine, yet in whose face the blossoms of culture and knowledge kept perpetual youth, I would send a bunch of dewy-lipped roses, to another a tiny basket of pansies and scarlet verbenas, while another, an invalid, should have one all white snowy carnations and heliotrope. And so I feasted my soul with the visions of beauty I should have.

Coming home from a week's visit the last of May, what was my horror to find my rose bushes gaunt, bare skeletons, guiltless of bud or leaf, great gluttonous worms clinging to the stalks telling who has made havoc and ravage of my buds. Our dog had chosen the pansy bed for his siestas, and the top dressing proved too heavy, for they never presented themselves at all. The poppies I had sown too thickly came up all in a jumble so I transplanted them, and the next morning—well depression is no name for their state. The English sparrows feasted on my sweet peas and, so one by one my hopes faded and died, until I welcomed the sight of a marigold, for a marigold that grows is better than a cedar of Lebanon that don't. My nasturtiums too are blooming, some people call them common, but I think its cup, a fit chalice for a queen, as I peer into its "twine dark depths" and so I content myself with the tawny tiger lily and her white bosomed sister and say, next year I will do better.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Literary Notes.

Miss Julia Magruder, a daughter of the late General John B. Magruder, of the Confederate army who held the "Peninsula" against McClellan in the spring of 1862, begins in the New York *Ledger* of October 18 a serial entitled "Jephthah's Daughter." The story is an exquisite and artistic adaptation of the Biblical tale.

—The October number of The Old Homestead, a monthly magazine published by Davis Bros. at Savannah, Ga., appears for the first time on our table. It is a publication of forty pages, 11x15, filled with original stories, poems, and essays. Its musical feature, handsomely illustrated fashion matter, children's page, and household and farm notes make it a welcome visitor in thousands of homes. It is the only publication of its kind in the south and its tone is pure and elevating. The Old Homestead's premium list and cash commission to agents are among the best in the country. Notwithstanding the size and general excellence of the magazine the subscription price is placed at only $1 a year. Sample copy free on application. Address Davis Bros., publishers and proprietors, Savannah, Ga.

—The photographer on Reservoir street, Mapleton, will take good pictures rain or shine.

POWDER MILLS BLOW UP.

A Terrible Explosion Near Wilmington, Delaware.

Over Ten Persons Killed and a Village Destroyed.

At 3:25 o'clock on a recent afternnoon Wilmington, Del., was shaken by a series of terrific explosions, which caused every house to tremble to its foundations. People rushed out of their houses and inquired the cause. Every one suspected that the powder mills of E. Dupont & Co., on the Brandywine River, about four miles from the city, had exploded. The report was soon confirmed, and people flocked to the upper yard of the powder works. There a terrible sight met their eyes.

The large upper yard, covering over five acres, was a complete wreck. Two magazines, a packing house, a dry house and the separating and corning room had exploded one after another. They were completely wrecked. Of two of the buildings nothing was left but holes in the ground. The others were a heap of stones. Twelve men who had been at work in and about the mills and one woman had been killed. The soda mill, the charcoal mills and the numerous other buildings in the yard had their roofs and sides blown in and were wrecked.

The little village of Dupont's Bank, situated on the hill overlooking the river and mills, was completely wrecked and women and children buried in the ruins. It contained about thirty houses and not one was left habitable. Roofs are torn off, sides are crushed in, lathing and plastering torn away. the floors upheaved, and in every way the fearful force had done its dreadful work. Women and children were standing in groups, crying and lamenting the loss of husbands and fathers and the total destruction of their homes.

Doctors were summoned from Wilmington, and administered to the wants of the dead and dying. Fortunately the large magazine of corrugated iron, used as the main storehouse for powder, escaped, as did also a smaller sporting powder magazine, both of which were about two hundred yards from the blown-up buildings.

The first explosion came from one of the magazines in which prismatic powder was being packed. The concussion of the first explosion, or the flame from it, sent the others off. William R. Green, an old and very careful employe of the company, was at work packing the prismatic powder in tin cans, soldering a sheet of tin over each layer. It is supposed that his irons got too hot and ignited the powder.

Following are the killed: John Newell, William Green, Martin Dolan, Patrick Dougherty, James Dolan, William McGarvey, John Dietz, John Hurley, Michael Hurley, Edward Grant, Joseph Harzar, Daniel Harkins, Mrs. Owen Dougherty.

Eugene Dupont, a member of the firm, was missing after the explosion, and it was feared that he met his death with his employes.

It was reported from Chester, Penn., that the shock created a panic in a school and that seven children were killed and a number injured.

Colonel H. A. Dupont said that the loss would reach $1,000,000, and perhaps exceed that amount.

Immediately after the explosion a large building known as the "refinery," located near the centre of the village, took fire. It was a matter of life and death to the whole population that this fire should be extinguished before it communicated with the powder the building contained.

Taking their lives in their hands, the Dupont Fire Brigade fought the flames which had caught the roof. It was touch and go between success and destruction, but the firemen won.

Had the roof fallen in it is doubtful if any man, woman or child in the vicinity would have escaped death or serious injury.

About fifty families are rendered homeless by the disaster, and many are so dazed by the terrible events of those few seconds as to seem hardly conscious of where they are or what they are doing.

The bodies of only two of the killed were found, While daylight lasted portions of other bodies were being collected, a limb here, an arm there, a piece of the trunk in another place.

The Dupont Powder Works were established in 1802 by Elenthere Irene Dupont de Nemours, a Frenchman who came to this country in 1798 to escape Jacobin persecution.

ALASKA'S WEALTH.

Annual Report of the Governor of the Territory.

Lyman E. Knapp, the Governor of Alaska, in his annual report to Secretary Noble, says that the law prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the Territory is a dead letter, except as to the Indians. Liquors of the vilest quality are sold openly and in violation of the law, even to those whose families are suffering for the necessaries of life. The reason assigned for the inefficiency of the law, the Governor says, is that prosecutions would be of no avail. Grand juries refuse to indict, and petit juries refuse to convict. Legislation which would provide more effective machinery for the enforcement of the present law would undoubtedly, the Governor thinks, afford a solution of the perplexing question. He calls attention to the inadequacy of the laws for the administration of justice, preserving the peace and holding criminals for trial, and recommends that a commission, consisting in part at least of men acquainted with the country and its needs, be appointed to prepare a short code of special laws, to be submitted to Congress, thus, he thinks, some of the more serious difficulties might be met. The work of the Government schools, of which there are fourteen, the Governor says, is measurably satisfactory, though the attendance is not large, the children preferring to hunt and fish and the parents being indifferent.

About 100,000 full-sized sealskins were taken by the Alaska Commercial Company during the year under their contract with the Government, and probably half as many more were captured at sea and stolen by poaching vessels. Other furs, such as bear, mink, otter, etc., are taken in large numbers. The codfishing industry, though not insignificant, is stated to be far from what it should be. Some of the exports during the last year are enumerated below: Whalebone, $1,159,905; whale oil, $172,500; codfish, $555,000; salmon, $3,355,000; gold (estimated), $2,000,000; fur seal, $2,000,000; all other exports sufficient to make the total $9,840,730. Considerable activity has been manifested, but no excitement in connection with the various mining interests.

THE cotton crop of Louisiana this year will, according to the State's statician, be fifteen per cent. short of the crop harvested in 1889.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Comte de Paris visited General McClellan's grave at Trenton, N. J., and then went to Philadelphia.

THE Slade, Osborne, Mechanics', Matacomet, Cornell and Seaconnet Mills, at Fall River, Mass., shut down for one week to relieve the depression in the cloth market.

GERMANS in a number of Eastern cities celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of the coming to America of the first German.

THE conference committees of the Republicans, County Democracy and the People's League agreed that a County Democrat should lead the coalition municipal ticket against Tammany in New York city.

AT North Lansing, N. Y., Mrs. Samuel Atwater got up during the night to extinguish a light that had been left burning to keep away burglars. Her son-in-law, Walter Havens, mistaking her for a burglar, shot her dead.

A MOB of 500 friends of the striking plush weavers at the Catasauqua Silk Mills, Reading, Penn., attacked Superintendent Degner and five strikers who had returned to work on their way home.

THE machinery of the United States cruiser Newark broke down on the trial trip off Philadelphia, Penn., and the vessel had to return to Cramp's yard.

THOMAS J. DOUGHERTY, the insane man who became notorious by reason of his persecution of Actress Mary Anderson, shot and killed Dr. G. W. Lloyd, of the Kings County (N. Y.) Insane Asylum, where the crazy man had previously been confined.

THE United States dynamite cruiser Vesuvius made two runs off Newport, R. I., over the measured mile course at full speed with forced draft and all boilers working, and made twenty knots an hour under these conditions.

THE British and American iron and steel men held their first joint session in Pittsburg, Penn.

HON. LEWIS BARKER, one of the most prominent men in Maine, was killed at Bangor by a runaway horse.

THE following Municipal ticket for New York city was agreed upon by the conference committees of the Republicans, County Democracy and People's League, and was confirmed by the League Convention: For Mayor, Francis M. Scott; Controller, Theodore W. Myers; District-Attorney, John W. Goff; President of the Board of Aldermen, James W. Hawes; Judges of the Superior Court, Colonel James M. Varnum and Judge John J. Friedman; Judges of the City Court, Donald McLean and Abner C. Thomas; Sheriff, William H. Corsa; County Clerk, William H. Bellamy.

South and West.

PRESIDENT WOODRUFF, of the Mormon Church, has issued from Salt Lake City, Utah, an order forbidding plural marriages, which virtually abolishes polygamy.

REPORTS have been received of the finding of immense veins of gold and silver in the Arbuckle Mountains in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

MR. ATKINS, a leading cotton grower, and his aged mother, of Aulander, N. C., were killed by a colored man, who crushed in their skulls with an iron ball and then set the house on fire in three different places.

THE crop estimates agree generally in placing the wheat yield of Minnesota and the Dakotas at about 90,000,000 bushels. It is conceded that about 20,000,000 bushels will be required for seed and local consumption by farmers. Deducting this, there remains 70,000,000 bushels.

"RUBE" BURROWS, the famous train robber, was entrapped and captured by John McDuffie, near Myrtlewood, Marengo County, Ala., and is now in jail at Linden.

JOHN H. HEWITT, the poet and musician, and known as the father of the American ballad, died at his home in Baltimore, Md., after a lingering illness of more than a year. He was born on July 11, 1801, in New York city.

THE majority against the Constitution in New Mexico is estimated at 2000.

THE President made a speech to the veterans of his old brigade at Galesburg, Ill.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, JR., son of ex-Governor William Sprague, of Rhode Island, committed suicide at Seattle, Washington.

THE special committee that has for a month or more been investigating the books and accounts of ex-City Treasurer Fitzpatrick, of Terre Haute, Ind., reported to the City Council that there is a shortage of $15,522.

A NUMBER of burglaries have been commited in Spokane Falls, Washington, lately, and it was discovered that four boys, all sons of prominent citizens and ranging between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years, were the culprits. They were arrested.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND copies of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Weekly Constitution* were refused admission to the mails, because of advertised premiums to subscribers and agents.

THE disaster at the Dupont Powder Works, Wilmington, Del., will inconvenience the War and Navy Departments. The firm has no large contracts unfilled with the Navy, although that service purchases all of its powder from Dupont.

RUBE BURROWS'S body was taken to Lamar County, Alabama, and delivered to his father at Sulligent Station. The old man wept at the sight of his son's body, and Rube's sister went into hysterics, crying out that he was shot down like a dog.

THE President visited the Coal Palace at Ottumwa. Iowa.

BY an explosion of giant powder near Jamestown, Col., Mike Niles, Hugh Morgan and Harry Atkinson, all miners, were killed.

WILLIAM SHUM, a Muncie (Ind.) printer, became insane after setting up the description of a murder case and beheaded himself by placing his neck on the rail in front of an approaching train.

THE Anti-Tillman Democratic Convention met at Columbia, S. C., and nominated for Governor, Alexander C. Haskell.

Washington.

ACCORDING to the Census Bureau's figures the population of Indiana is 2,189,030, an increase of 210,720 in ten years; of Michigan, 2,089,792, increase, 452,855; New Mexico, 144,862, increase, 25,297; California, 1,204,002, increase, 339,308.

THE President has appointed Charles A. Dougherty, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of Legation to Mexico, and H. Remsen Whitehouse, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation to Italy.

THE President left Washington via the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to attend the Grand Army reunions at Galesburg, Topeka and Kansas City, and incidentally to visit St. Louis, Indianapolis, Peoria and other cities en route.

PRESIDENT HARRISON on his Western trip made speeches from the rear platform of his train at North Bend, Ohio; North Vernon, Ind.; Seymour, Ind., and Terre Haute, Ind.

THE sixteenth annual convention of the Catholic Young Men's Union opened in Washington.

WASHINGTON was visited by the Count of Paris and his companions.

ACCORDING to the figures issued from the Census Bureau the population of Iowa is 1,906,729; increase, 282,114; per cent., 17.36. West Virginia, 760,448; increase, 141,991; per cent., 22.96. Ohio, 3,666,719; increase, 468,657; per cent., 14.65.

THE first pension certificate, No. 582, under the act of June 27 last, was issued to George E. Dyer, Company F, 59th Ohio Volunteers, at $12 per month, from July 2, 1890.

SECRETARY NOBLE has decided that the State of Oregon is not entitled to a census recount.

THE Secretary of the Treasury issued a circular offering to redeem all 4½ per cent. bonds with interest to August 31, 1891.

Foreign.

THE Prince of Wales, who is traveling incognito, arrived in Vienna, Austria. He visited the Church of the Capuchins and placed a wreath upon the tomb of Crown Prince Rudolph.

THE British steamer Ouse collided with and sank a bark off Flushing, England. The whole crew of the bark, numbering twelve men, were drowned.

THE Guatemalans and Salvadorians are fighting again on the frontier. War has again been precipitated owing to the inability of the Guatemalan Government to exchange prisoners with Salvador. The first named Government shot every Salvadorian soldier captured in the late war.

A LARGE stone house six miles from Maxville, Canada, occupied by the McNaughton family, was burned. James McNaughton and an eight-year-old girl perished in the flames.

A PANIC was caused in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, by rumors of a fresh revolution.

Two steerage passengers on the steamship Majestic committed suicide on the voyage from New York to Liverpool. The passengers made up a purse of $550 for the widow and children of one of the men.

EMPEROR WILLIAM bade farewell to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and returned to Berlin.

RUSSIA has refused to recognize the right of Prince Ferdinand to rule Bulgaria.

A CORN AGENT in Pesth, Hungary, has failed for $750,000; other failures were expected.

DR. ROBERT SACASA, who succeeded to the Presidency of Nicaragua on the death of Evaristo Carazo in August, 1889, has been re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

THE Portugese steamer Riolima has been wrecked by a collision with an unknown steamer at Cape Roca, on the west coast of Portugal. Four of the crew of the Riolima were drowned.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GOULD'S income is about $12,000,000.

RUDYARD KIPLING, the famous story-writer, is an ardent fisherman.

A BUST of Sidney Lanier, the poet, was unveiled at Macon, Ga., recently.

GEORGE VANDERBILT'S ambition is to collect the finest library in America.

PREPARATIONS are making to celebrate the Russian Czar's silver wedding.

ABRAM S. HEWITT and Levi P. Morton were originally journeymen tailors.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE and Oliver Wendell Holmes are both eighty years old.

IT is stated that the Crown Prince of Roumania will shortly be bethrothed to the Princess Victoria of Wales.

RIDER HAGGARD will spend the winter in Mexico, seeking the material for a romance of the time of the Montezumas.

JUSTIN S. MORRILL, the father of the Senate, is now eighty years of age. Both in years and in consecutive service he is the oldest Senator.

THE mother of General Lew Wallace, who is seventy-five years of age, is lecturing in the West on woman's social and civic position from a biblical standpoint.

THE youngest college professor in the country is said to be Miss Jane Graydon, of Hastings College, Nebraska. She is at the head of the Greek department and twenty-four years of age only.

MRS. CUSTER, the widow of the Indian fighter, is a black-haired woman of medium height and gracious presence. Her complexion is rosy, and she is the picture of health and youthfulness.

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, who was a few years ago regarded as one of the greatest men in France, is now a broken old man, socially, financially and physically. De Lesseps is eighty-five years old.

SENATOR HEARST, of California, made the foundation of his great fortune as a mining prospector and "grub staker." He is the only one of the "mining Senators" who actually wielded a pick and shovel.

PRESIDENT DIAZ began his political career while an officer in the army by heading an insurrection. He kept on in that line until he reached the Presidency, but is now the most conservative politician in Mexico.

GUSTAV FREITAG, the most distinguished of German novelists, lives in the pretty town of Wiesbaden, where he occupies a handsome villa. He is now a tall, broad-shouldered man of fifty-eight, with a fresh, healthy color and fair hair.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, the New York millionaire, has just had the name of his four-year-old son and only heir changed by an order of court from John Jacob Armstrong Astor to simple John Jacob Astor, the name of the original founder of the house.

MISS TANNER, daughter of ex-Commissioner of Pensions Corporal Tanner, is the Private Secretary of Mr. Huston, Cashier of the U. S. Treasury. She gets a salary of $1800 a year, presents about 6000 drafts for signature and handles something like $40,000,000 in cash every year.

HENRY M. STANLEY expects to reach New York early in November. During his coming tour he will travel in a private car constructed especially for him. Four years ago he made a contract with a Baltimore man to deliver lectures on Africa for $100 apiece. It is said that he will receive from $500 to $5000 for each of his lectures this coming season.

HORRORS OF THE PLAGUE.

Vultures and Dogs Fight Over Cholera Victims in Arabia.

Accounts come from the Red Sea of the horrible condition of the cholera victims. The Arabs and strangers in that region are dying by scores. Persons are seized with cholera and die within an hour with clenched teeth and bodies terribly drawn up.

Birds and dogs feed on the corpses, which the inhabitants are afraid to touch, and vast flocks of vultures dispute for the prey with the four footed scavengers. From the interior of Arabia the accounts are fully as heartrending, and the victims are said to be numbered by thousands.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Gleanings Among the Various Departments at Washington.

Associate Justice Miller Stricken With Paralysis.

A recent dispatch from Washington City says: Associate Justice Samuel F. Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, was stricken with paralysis during the afternoon about three o'clock and now lies in a precarious condition. He spent the early part of the day at the Capitol, attending to business in the Supreme Court room as usual, and when he started home took a street car as was his usual custom. After alighting at Thomas circle, when in sight of his own residence on Highland terrace, he walked a few steps and then was seen by his servant, who was watching for him on the terrace steps, to stagger and fall.

When the servant reached him he found the Justice lying on his face and hands almost unconscious, and his face smeared with blood from an ugly cut above his nose. There were plenty of helping hands in a few minutes to aid the servant lift him into a coupe and take him the two or three hundred yards up to his own door. The effort to carry him up the long street steps and then up another flight to his chamber roused the Judge to consciousness and he was soon able to talk.

The left side of the head and face and the left arm are paralyzed, but he has been able to move both the lower limbs with ease. He suffered no pain after the first shock. As it neared his customary dinner hour he asked for something to eat and partook of it with relish.

At a late hour that night the chances were greatly against Justice Miller's recovery. His mind, which had been clear during the afternoon, became somewhat clouded toward night, and his general condition such as to alarm his family and friends. Shortly before 11 o'clock a sedative was administered and he dropped into a deep slumber, but his breathing was labored.

Justice Miller is seventy-four years old and in number of years of service is the senior member of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was born in Richmond, Ky., on April 5, 1816, but moved to Keokuk, Iowa, when a young man. Abraham Lincoln made him Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1862. He presides over the the Eight judicial circuit.

He has a large family of adult sons and daughters. In figure he is one of the most portly men among the many portly members of the Supreme Court. He is not above the average height, but is very fleshy. His face is always smoothly shaven, and his massive features are topped by a forehead of extraordinary height.

Work of the General Land Office.

Lewis A. Groff, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior the annual report of the operations of his bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. The report says that an agricultural domain of nearly 19,000,000 acres has during the year been transferred to enterprising and industrious settlers by patents issued to them. The area patented to the States, under the grants for educational and internal improvement purposes, has increased 300 per cent. There were patented or certified under the law, for the benefit of railroad companies, during the year 363,862 acres. The total cash receipts of the office from various sources during the fiscal year were $7,780,517. The Commissioner finds that the most valuable timber on the public lands is being rapidly exhausted, and that the several laws relating to the subject are utterly inadequate properly to protect either the public forests from unlawful appropriation or the interests of the settlers. He believes that exportation of public timber should be prohibited, as also should the removal of timber from any of the reserved lands and from mountainous regions and other woodlands at or near the head waters or sources of streams. which for climatic, economic or public reasons should be held permanently as forest reserves, exception being made in favor of settlers or miners for their personal necessities.

October Crop Reports.

The October estimates of yield per acre for the entire breadth of cereal crops, as consolidated by the Department of Agriculture are:

Winter wheat, 10.8 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 11.5; the wheat crop, 11.1; oats, 19.8; barley, 21; rye, 11.8 bushels.

The condition of corn is 70.6 instead of 70.1 last month; buckwheat, 90.7 instead of 90.5; potatoes, 61.7 instead of 65.7; tobacco, 85.4 instead of 82.4. There is practically no change in the general average of condition, except a reduction of four points in potatoes and an increase of two points in tobacco.

The effect of winter frosts upon wheat is shown by the low rate of yield to have been severe. The figure would have been lower but for the reduction of area by ploughing and planting of the worst fields in other crops. Some of the higher rates in principal States: New York, 15.2; Pennsylvania, 12; Ohio, 12.5; Michigan, 15.2; Illinois, 11.5; Missouri, 11.2; Kansas, 13.5; California, 12; Oregon, 15.

The Rocky Mountain areas made high averages in spring wheat on limited areas. The Dakota yields, varying from a bushel or two to twenty-five bushels, make an average of nine bushels per acre. Minnesota returns 12 and Wisconsin 12.5 bushels.

The estimated yield of oats is 19.8 bushels, which is the lowest ever reported, probable reducing the aggregate product more than 200,000,000 bushels.

Reversing a Pension Decision.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Chandler, has made a decision in the case of Joseph Zerbach, late of Co. L, Second Missouri Artillery. The record shows that in April, 1864, while the claimant was on detail, watering horses, he was assailed by a comrade, who with a large revolver beat him over the head, fracturing his skull, which resulted in a permanent disability. The evidence shows that the assault was unprovoked. The Assistant Secretary holds that the injury was received in line of duty, and is therefore pensionable. The former adverse decision of the Pension Bureau is accordingly reversed.

Tests Not to be Delayed.

In relation to the impression that the explosion at the Dupont Powder Works, near Willimington, Del., will delay Government tests and otherwise hamper naval or army operations, a member of the firm said, in speaking about the prismatic or testing powder, which was manufactured only in the yard in which the explosion took place, that he did not think any tests would be delayed. His firm had 30,000 pounds of testing powder on hand, which had escaped the explosion, and which would supply the Government until another set of mills could be started on the same kind of work.

Largest House in the World.

Paris is noted, among other things, for the huge tenements in which the working classes are huddled together and which are popularly styled barracks; but not one of them attains the gigantic dimensions of "Frihaus," situated in Wieden, a suburb of Vienna. This immense block has thirteen court yards and thirty-one staircases. It contains 1500 rooms and gives shelter to 2112 persons belonging to all grades of society. A special postman is assigned to this building for the distribution of the letters, on which you have to be careful to put the Christian name and surname of the addressee, the number of the yard, the stairs and the apartment if you wish them to reach their destination.—*London Tit-Bits.*

The Shortest Courtship.

Maine puts in a claim for the shortest courtship on record, and the claim is worth considering. Deacon Marvin one day mounted his horse with only a sheepskin for a saddle, and riding in front of the house where Betty Lee lived called to her to come out to the gate. She made her appearance, and without any preliminaries he told her that the Lord has sent him there to marry her. Betty, with a courtesy, replied: "The Lord's will be done." And it was.—*New York World.*

A Free Trip Around the World.

The all-absorbing topic of the day is the Home Fascinator Pub. Co.'s great word contest, affording a grand opportunity to see the world. To the person sending them the largest number of English words constructed from letters contained in the sentence "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN," the publishers offer "A Free Trip Around the World," also in order of merit the following additional prizes: "A Free Trip to Florida, a Silver Tea Set, $68; a Domestic Sewing Machine, $60; Lady's or Gent's 14k. Gold Watch, $50. To every one sending a list of not less than twenty-five English words, of four or more letters, found in either Webster's or Worcester's Dictionary, a prize will be given. Enclose them 50 cents to pay for a grand Premium Catalogue and a six months' trial subscription to their beautifully illustrated family story paper, *The Home Fascinator*. As the person sending in the largest list of correct words may not be in a position, or care to make the extensive trip offered, the publishers give such person the choice of the trip or $1000 in cash. Contest open to any person in the U. S. or Canada. Address, The Home Fascinator, Montreal, Canada.

THE Sunday-closing movement in Berlin is making progress.

The saving in clothing where Dobbins's Electric Soap is used, is *twenty times* the soap bill. It is no new experiment, but has been sold for 24 years. To-day just as pure as in 1865. Try it. Your grocer has it or will order it

No soaps are imported save those of the very highest grades.

J. C. Simpson, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

THE better grade of perfumeries come from France.

Money invested in choice one hundred dollar building lots in suburbs of Kansas City will pay from five hundred to one thousand per cent. the next few years under our plan. $25 cash and $5 per month without interest controls a desirable lot. Particulars on application. J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Guaranteed five year eight per cent. First Mortgages on Kansas City property, interest payable every six months; principal and interest collected when due and remitted without expense to lender. For sale by J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write for particulars

Woman, her diseases and their treatment. 72 pages, illustrated; price 50c. Sent upon receipt of 10c., cost of mailing, etc. Address Prof. R. H. KLINE, M.D., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 522 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo

Oklahoma Guide Book and Map sent any where on receipt of 50 cts. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

A Fair Trial

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum or any affection caused by impure blood, is sufficient to convince any one of the superior and peculiar curative powers of this medicine. The following statement is right to the point:

"My daughter Mary was afflicted with scrofulous sore neck from the time she was 22 months old till she became 6 years of age. Lumps formed in her neck, and one of them, after growing to the size of a pigeon's egg, became a running sore for over three years. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla, when the lump and all indications of scrofula entirely disappeared."—J. S. CARLILE, Nauright, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN.

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

For Congestions, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, more thorough and repeated applications are necessary.

All Internal Pains, Diarrhœa, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists.

FITS CURED. Trial Bottle and Treatise sent free by mail. Thousands Cured after all others failed. Address HALL CHEMICAL CO., 3860 Fairmount Ave., Phila., Pa.

FLORIDA FARM for sale. $10 per acre, 160 acres, 20 cleared and fenced. House, Stable, Sugar Mill, Evaporator, Fruit Trees. P. O. and Depot, 1½ miles. W. B. Grant, San Pablo, Fla.

AN OUTLAW'S DEATH.

Rube Burrows, the Notorious Train Robber, Killed.

A Career of Unparalleled Audacity Closed.

Rube Burrows, the notorious outlaw and train robber, who was captured in Marengo County, Alabama, recently, was killed by one of the men who were guarding him at Linden. He was captured by John McDuffie, J. C. Carter, and two colored men. A special from Demopolis, Ala., gives the following details of the killing:

Burrows was placed in the Sheriff's office and was guarded by McDuffie and a colored man. The other colored capturer and Carter were at the hotel with $178 of Burrows's money. At 3 o'clock that morning Burrows complained of hunger, and upon one of the guards replying that they had nothing Burrows asked for his saddle bags, saying he had crackers in them. On McDuffie handing him the saddle bags, Burrows drew out two pistols, and, covering the colored man and McDuffie, forced them to take off the handcuffs and untie him. Then he disarmed McDuffie and the colored guard and asked for his money. Being told that Carter had it at the hotel he locked McDuffie up and forced the colored man to guide him to the hotel.

When he reached the house Burrows demanded his money at the point of his revolver. Carter sprang to one side, and, drawing a pistol, fired at Burrows. The outlaw fired at the same instant. Carter's sudden movement probably saved his life. As it was he received a bullet in his shoulder, and was badly wounded, but will recover. His bullet struck Burrows in the body, and the noted outlaw fell dead.

The affair created the wildest excitement. Superintendents Age and Fisher, of the Southern Express Company, Montgomery, left for the scene. A telegram was received from Superintendent Fisher, in which he says the body of the outlaw will be shipped to Birmingham. All doubt as to the identity of Burrows has been removed. He did not deny his identity, and his remarkable nerve and courage were manifest.

After the inquest the body of Barrows was turned over to the officers of the express company, and they decided to send it to his relatives in Lamar County, Alabama, for burial. It will be delivered to the aged father of the outlaw.

Burrows was born in Lamar County, Ala., in 1855, where his father, Allen Burrows, still lives. The elder Burrows wanted his son to study for the bar. When Rube left the district school his father broached the subject, but the son did not fall in with the project readily. Shortly after he went to Texas, where he subsequently married and settled down on a small farm. In 1886 his wife died, and soon after he launched on his career as an outlaw.

He and his band began by an attempt to rob an Indian woman. But the woman opened such a lively fire upon Burrows's party that they retreated. On the way back they met a train, and after shooting a few times at the conductor they robbed the passengers of $200. A few days later Burrows's gang robbed a train on the Texas Pacific Road and got a fairly good sum from the express car.

Rube and his brother then went to Arkansas, and in December, 1887, robbed a train near Texarkana, getting a large sum. They then went back to the old homestead in Alabama to enjoy a short rest. One day they went to Montgomery to attend a circus. The train officers attempted to arrest them. The brother was captured but Rube escaped. Afterward he robbed the Illinois Central train at Duck Hill, getting nearly $20,000. He was assisted this time by Joseph Jackson. In July last Jackson was captured and is now in the Mississippi Penitentiary.

July, 1889, a package containg a white mark arrived at the Post Office in Jewell, Ala., addressed "Cain." Burrows called for the package soon after, and asked Postmaster Gray if he had seen its contents. Gray said yes, upon which Burrows shot him, and then attempted to shoot Mrs. Gray and her sister. This murder aroused the entire State. A posse started on Burrows's trail, and surrounded the houses of Jim Cash, Allen Burrows, Rube's father, and John Thomas Burrows, his brother. They arrested all three men without resistance. A half dozen detectives caught the fifteen-year-old son of John Thomas Burrows, put a rope around his neck, threw it over the limb of a tree and threatened to hang him if he did not tell all he knew about Rube's whereabouts, his robberies, etc. The boy was badly frightened, and told of overhearing the plans of the Duck Hill train robbery and of hearing his Uncle Rube say he would kill Postmaster Gray.

Rube Burrows's last train robbery was committed on the night of September 25, 1889. With Jackson he robbed the southbound express train on the Mobile and Ohio road just south of Buckatana, getting $11,000 from the express company and a large amount of registered mail. A reward of $7500 was then offered for his capture, dead or alive.

Altogether Burrows robbed nine trains in three States, has killed several and wounded many men with his Winchester, and whipped 100 armed men in open fight. Unlike most train robbers, Burrows usually worked with only one confederate, Jackson. Indeed, he often said contemptuously: "It's as easy to hold up and go through a train as it is to rob a hen's nest."

A FATAL SAIL.

Five Drowned While Trying to Effect a Landing.

Five persons were drowned in the river near the sluice and the Knickerbocker icehouses at Kinkora, N. J., by the capsizing of a boat. They were Solomon Fletcher, thirty-two years old; John Fletcher, twenty-two years old, Angelo Fletcher, twenty-four years old, Cheafus Merry, forty-three years old, and Alonzo Cannon, twenty-two years old. The first three were brothers. All five lived there and were employed at Murrell Dobbin's brick yard.

The men were bringing twenty-three large pilings, each about fourteen feet long, from Silver Lake icehouse in an open boat with a single sail. In attempting to make land between the icehouses and the sluice the bowsprit of the boat struck one of the dogs of the former. The shock of this and the swift current of the waters of the sluice caused the boat to careen and the heavy pilings to shift to one side overturning the craft.

The men sank at once, and although several persons witnessed the disaster, the attempts made to save their lives were unavailing.

The aged mother of the Fletchers, when informed of the drowning of her sons, was at the head of the stairs in the second story of her home, and was so overcome that she fell to the floor and sustained a compound fracture of the arm. She was picked up in an unconscious state.

LATER NEWS.

WILLIAM PAIN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., tarred and feathered himself in order to get an engagement as a freak in the dime museums.

DOHERTY, the lunatic who killed Dr. Lloyd, had mapped out a scheme of wholesale murder, including among his intended victims Judge Lawrence and other officials in New York city and Brooklyn.

THE convention of the iron and steel men concluded its session at Pittsburg, Penn.

THERE have been forty-five cases of malignant dysentery within the last two months in Hamburg, N. J., a village of 500 inhabitants. Twenty deaths have resulted. There have been nine deaths in a hamlet near-by.

THE Tammany Hall City and County Convention renominated Grant for Mayor of New York city, Myers for Comptroller, and Arnold for President of the Board of Aldermen. For District Attorney they have chosen DeLancey Nicoll, for Sheriff Police Justice Gorman, for County Clerk Judge Geigerich, for Justices of the Superior Court Judges McAdam and Freedman and for the City Court J. E. Newburger and J. M. Fitzsimmons.

THE Mississippi Constitutional Convention defeated a proposition to make the office of the Supreme Court judges elective.

CAPTAIN PETER FOSTER, the oldest member of the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States, died recently, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He was ninety-six years old and fought in the war of 1812, the Mexican war and the Civil war.

PRESIDENT HARRISON attended the reunion of old soldiers at Topeka, Kan.

PRESIDENT GARDENSHIRE, of the Oklahoma Territorial Council, has signed the bill locating the capital at Oklahoma City.

THE Census Bureau announces that the population of the State of New York is 5,981,934; increase, 899,063, or 17.69 per cent.

EDWARD CATON, a Knight of Labor, while in a fit of despondency, committed suicide in Washington by hanging himself on the White House fence.

THE long list of recent suicides in high life in Berlin, Germany, has been added to by Lieutenant von Hedeman, who, ruined by too great a devotion to the turf, has shot himself.

MADAME BONNET, the German spy, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Nancy, France.

WALTON O. KERNOCHAN, a wealthy young club man, while temporarily insane killed himself with a revolver in the Delta Phi club house, New York city.

THE Corning Mill, connected with the large Dupont Powder Works at Wapwallopen, Penn., was exploded with terrific force from some unknown cause. Three men were fatally injured.

THE corner stones of the new City Hall building and the Memorial Library building in Lowell, Mass., were laid. The City Hall is to cost $250,000 and the Memorial Library building $150,000.

G. M. LEWIS, Mayor of Clinton, Miss., has been assassinated by two colored men, whose motive was revenge.

FRANK WOOTEN (colored), who confessed to setting fire to the residence of Dr. Pace at Athens, La., was lynched a few nights ago at Homer.

PETER AND MINNIE BERG, the former three years old and the latter twenty months, children of Peter Berg, a miner, were run over and instantly killed by a train at Des Moines, Iowa. The trainmen claim that the children were asleep on the track.

PRESIDENT HARRISON went from Kansas City, Mo., to St. Louis, where he reviewed a procession of military and G. A. R. organizations. He then visited the fairgrounds, after which the entire Presidential party went by special train to Indianapolis, Ind.

AN organization has been made at Washington of the "Daughters of the American Revolution." The purpose of the society is to secure and preserve the historical spots of America and to erect thereon suitable monuments. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison has been elected President-General of the society.

THE Corean Legation, at Washington, was honored by the presence of a little stranger in the person of a son born to Mr. and Mrs. Ye Cha Yun. The baby is the first "native-born" Corean in the United States.

THE Navy Department has received information that thirty-one members of the crew of the United States steamer Nipsic deserted recently at San Francisco, Cal.

THE recent elections in Brazil show that the Government was upheld by a large majority, polling 180,000 votes to the Opposition's 60,000.

THE Ministerial crisis in Portugal has ended with the appointment of General Souza as Prime Minister and Minister of War.

MURDER QUICKLY AVENGED

Assassination of a Georgian and Tragic End of His Slayer.

J. C. Forsythe, one of the largest and best known lumbermen in Georgia and a native of Pennsylvania, was assassinated at Normandale, Ga. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Normandale Lumber Company. He was sitting in his parlor smoking, all the windows being closed. Suddenly a loud report broke the stillness and Mr. Forsythe fell to the floor, shot through the head.

Mr. Forsythe was found lying on the floor unconscious. An examination showed that a load of buckshot had struck him in the back of the head, passing through his brain and lodging near his left eye. He died two hours later without speaking.

Bloodhounds were at once placed on the murderer's track and he was caught in his house, ten miles from where the deed was committed. He showed fight and the crowd fired, killing him instantly. His name was Powell. He admitted the killing and would not say anything further. There is a theory that he was paid to kill Mr. Forsythe.

THE PENSION ROLLS.

Annual Report of Commissioner Green B. Raum.

The annual report of Commissioner Green B. Raum, of the Pension Bureau, shows that there were at the end of the fiscal year 537,944 pensioners borne upon the rolls, and classified as follows: Army invalid pensioners, 392,809; army widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 104,456; navy invalid pensioners, 5274; navy widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 2460; survivors of the war of 1812, 413; widows of soldiers of the war of 1812, 8610; survivors of the Mexican war, 17,158; widows of soldiers of the Mexican war, 6764. Total, 537,944.

There were 66,637 original claims allowed during the year, being 14,716 more original claims than were allowed during the fiscal year 1889, and 6385 more than were allowed during the fiscal year 1888.

The amount of the first payment in these 66,637 original cases amounted to $32,478,041.18, being $11,036,492.05 more than the first payments on the original claims allowed during the fiscal year 1889, and $10,179,225.72 more than the first payments on the original claims allowed during the fiscal year 1888. The average value of the first payments on these original claims for 1890 was $485.71. The average annual value of each pension at the close of the fiscal year was $133.94.

At the close of the fiscal year there remained in the hands of the pension agents the sum of $580,283.87 of the pension fund, which had not been disbursed for want of time, and which has been returned to the Treasury; and there were 20,638 pensioners unpaid at the close of the fiscal year who were entitled to receive $4,357,347.30, which has since been paid from the appropriation for pensions for the fiscal year 1891.

The division is handling 10,000 claims a day. To secure the adjudication of these claims as promptly as possible Congress has authorized the employment of an additional force of 438 medical examiners, clerks and other employes. In addition to this force the Commissioner has ordered 175 persons from the field where they have been employed in the special examination of cases. This will add 613 persons to the force employed in the office on September 1.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE strike of the colliers in New Zealand has collapsed.

THE State of Ohio has established free labor bureaus.

THE barbers' Sunday closing movement is rapidly spreading.

NONE but citizens can be employed on the city works in Pittsburg.

THE Pittsburg building trade unions are at war with the Knights of Labor painters.

MONTREAL (Canada) bakers are owed $300,000, and they decided to raise prices.

THE world's glass workers are to be brought in one union under the Knights of Labor.

NEW YORK slate and metal roofers have agreed to work eight hours for $3.50 for a year.

TWENTY trade unions of women have been organized since 1874, when the first one was formed.

NEW YORK shoe salesmen want stores closed at 8 o'clock, and 10,000 people signed the petition.

BY law no Toronto (Canada) contractor on city work can pay a laborer less than fifteen cents an hour.

THE wages of iron and steel workers in the midland district of England have been reduced five per cent.

A NEW restaurant in Paris has colored men waiters, West Indians and others, stranded after the Exposition.

MME. BLAVATSKY has started a club for working women in London. One gentleman gave her $5000 for the purpose.

A SOCIETY of London waiters has offered to work without "tips" upon condition that their wages are increased by hotels.

THE national organization of the marble industry of the United States was completed in New York city by the election of officers.

THE New Orleans rice-boats are having trouble, as usual at this time of the year, with the roustabouts. They demand $100 per month.

THE employes of the Erie Railroad have declared that their hours of labor are too long, and have asked for a reduction to a maximum of ten hours.

A NEW machine promises to fill and roll cigars. They say only 14,000 men will be needed to do the work that now employs 58,000 skilled hands. Experts by hand make 500 a day. The machine manufactures 2000 in ten hours.

EIGHT HUNDRED salesgirls in Berlin belong to a union which has had remarkable success. For ten cents a month they receive medical care, medicine and help in getting work. The organization was started by a woman's club in that city.

THE two elder sons of Prince Albrecht of Austria are taught the mason's trade, and the younger one is to be a joiner. The Prince takes a greater interest in this than in any other part of their education. He himself is an excellent bookbinder.

THE Machinery Trades Council is the name of a labor organization about to be formed in Pittsburg. It will be made up of delegates from the various organizations of machinists, pattern-makers, molders, brass workers and blacksmiths. There will be over 15,000 workmen represented in the council.

A DRAMATIC SUICIDE.

A Russian Professor Takes Poison Before His Class.

An extraordinary story is telegraphed from St. Petersburg, Russia. It is probable no romancer has ever imagined a more dramatic incident.

A young professor of medicine, Koucharsky by name, closed a lecture on poisonous acids to a class in the laboratory of the university by pouring into a glass some drops of one of the poisons, saying as he drank them: "In two minutes you are going to see a man die before your eyes. Gentlemen, I bid you farewell."

The students rushed up and tried to administer an antidote, but it was powerless. At the expiration of the time he had fixed Koucharsky was a corpse.

There is great excitement in St. Petersburg over this tragic incident. It is generally believed the Professor had gone suddenly mad, for no motive for the act, so far as is known, existed. He leaves a wife, of whom he was very fond, and two little children. He will be buried with great pomp at the expense of the State.

THE largest cheese ever made in the United States has been put in hoops at the cheese-factory at East Otto, N. Y. It is five feet in diameter and weighs two tons; 38,000 pounds of milk were used in its manufacture.

Commendable.

All claims not consistent with the high character of Syrup of Figs are purposely avoided by the California Fig Syrup Company. It acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the system effectually, but it is not a cure-all and makes no pretensions that every bottle will not substantiate.

Do You Ever Speculate?

Any person sending us their name and address will receive information that will lead to a fortune. Benj. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

For a disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

Brimful of confidence in it—the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's a faith that means business, too—it's backed up by money. This is what they offer: $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure. They mean it. They're willing to take the risk—they know their medicine. By its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, it produces perfect and permanent cures of the worst cases of chronic Catarrh in the Head. It's doing it every day, where everything else has failed. No matter how bad your case, or of how long standing, you can be cured. You're sure of that—or of $500. You can't have both, but you'll have one or the other.

Nothing On Earth Will
MAKE HENS LAY.
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It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity it costs less than a tenth of a cent a day. Strictly a medicine. Prevents and cures all diseases. Good for young chicks. Worth more than gold when hens Moult. "One large can saved me $40 send six for $5 to prevent roup," says a customer. If you can't get it send us 50 cents for two packs, five $1. A 2 1-4 pound can $1.20 post-paid; 6 cans $5 express paid. "THE BEST POULTRY PAPER," sample copy free. Poultry Raising Guide free with $1 orders or more. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

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NYNU—41

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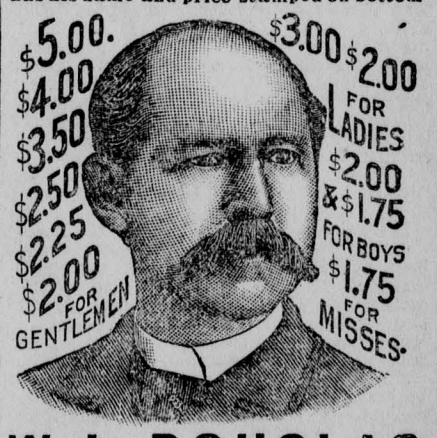

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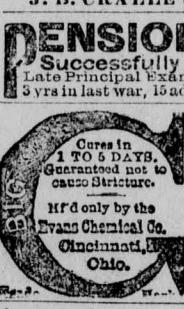

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G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
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$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

Strange indeed that
A PLAIN THING
like SAPOLIO should make everything so bright, but "A needle clothes others, and is itself naked". Try it in your next house-cleaning

What folly it would be to cut grass with a pair of scissors! Yet people do equally silly things every day. Modern progress has grown up from the hooked sickle to the swinging scythe and thence to the lawn mower. So don't use scissors!

But do you use SAPOLIO? If you don't you are as much behind the age as if you cut grass with a dinner knife. Once there were no soaps. Then one soap served all purposes. Now the sensible folks use one soap in the toilet, another in the tub, one soap in the stables, and SAPOLIO for all scouring and house-cleaning.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25
For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Saltillo.

It is said Dr. J. C. Stever, of Three Springs, who is ill, has advertised his practice for sale. The Dr. has been kept busy with practice at Saltillo and Three Springs and surrounding country. He is a good physician and we deeply regret his retirement. Saltillo is a good point for an energetic practitioner.

Samuel Rupert, a member of the M. E. church at Meadow Green, reports a full attendance at quarterly meeting and love feast last Sunday morning a week.

The funeral of Mrs. Valentine Macimer passed through Saltillo one day last week. She died at James Creek and her remains were brought to her late home, from where they were conveyed to Cherry Grove and buried in the cemetery Tuesday, Oct. 7.

It is said Mr. Ben. Rupert and Miss Annie Rhinehart, of this township, hied themselves to Fulton county recently and were married. They are a deserving young couple and we extend hearty congratulations.

Messrs. Geo. Sleeman and Henry T. Weaver have returned from the east, where it is supposed they have been to lay in a stock of goods for their new store.

Dr. G. C. Potter, of Philipsburg, together with his wife, is visiting at the residence of Samuel Grove.

Miss Anna M. Cornelius has returned home from a four weeks' visit at the residence of her uncle at Shade Gap. She looks as if she had enjoyed herself.

Rev. William Burrows is to preach to the people of Saltillo every other Wednesday night. We hope the people will turn out to hear him.

Neal Crum has returned from a recent trip.

Wm. Faulkender expects to occupy his new house soon.

We hope to be able to state the name of an enterprising resident physician soon.

It is said Charles Baird is to teach the school at New Grenada, Fulton county and read medicine under Dr. Hunter.

T. R. Henderson is in Huntingdon attending to some business matters.

Mrs. T. R. Henderson has received quite a nice assortment of Fall goods and fine kid gloves are on hand at rock bottom prices; hats from 50c up.

A. K. Green is busy clearing off a lot on Church street, on which he expects to erect a building soon.

I have heard of several new buildings that are booked for erection in the near future.

It is expected some of our townsmen are to receive pensions, with a goodly amount of back pay soon. Some of them need it, and I for one, will rejoice in their good fortune. I wish I were a ward of Uncle Sam's.

Isaac Jamison has bought the Miriam Green lot on Uttley street, and is busy preparing to build a pretty house. It is thought it can be finished yet this fall, but I think not though it may be accomplished.

Sheridan Thomas has been busy the last week digging a well and at the depth of about 40 feet found water.

It is expected Mr. Hawns and family, of Fulton county, will locate in Saltillo in a short time.

Miss Anna Parks, who resides at Three Springs with her uncle Jacob Parks is home on a short visit.

A little daughter of Wm. Miller's was buried at Saltillo on Thursday of last week after a very brief illness.

Messrs. Dunkle and Watson, of Huntingdon, were in town one day last week. They were busy examining the political fences on their side of this mundane sphere, and I am glad to say they found them all O. K. and the American eagle waiting with outstretched wings to scream "Victory and independence forever!"

Samuel Rupert donated the M. P. preacher at this place a nice load of wood last week. I told Mr. R. I thought his load of wood a generous donation when he said he wished some person would find two yearling calves of his that had strayed off and donate him with the finding. Both had left ear cut off and a hole in the remaining ear. One was white mixed and the other white and red.

Cassville.

The funeral of George Chilcote took place on Thursday at the Baptist cemetery. The deceased was an inmate of the asylum at Harrisburg for some time prior to his death.

Miss Jennie Wright bought the property sold by the heirs of Mrs. Wright, at Calvin.

Mrs. S. J. Hight is visiting friends at Pine Grove this week.

Miss Mame Heaton has returned home, looking bright and well, from the mountain city.

Messrs. Howard Corbin and N. W. Greenland went to the barrens last week for chestnuts. They gathered three pecks in a short time, and claim they are much sweeter and finer flavored than the ones found here.

FOR SALE.—Mrs. C. W. Mattern offers for sale her lot, having thereon a new dwelling house, situate in the eastern part of the Borough of Mapleton. House has six rooms, is well finished, and is pleasantly located. Good spring of water convenient. Price $1,000. For further particulars call on or address,

MRS. C. W. MATTERN,
9-23-90-3m Mount Union, Pa.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that I have purchased the following property and left same in possession of F. E. Weaver, of Union township, to be used by him until I call for them: 1 Osborne reaper, 1 Osborne mower, 1 Osborne fanning mill, 1 fodder cutter, 1 corn sheller, 1 riding corn plow, 1 furrow plow, 1 shovel plow, 1 harrow, 1 sled, 2 sets breechbands, collars, bridles, check lines, two-horse wagon, etc. All persons are cautioned to not interfere or meddle with the above property.

CHARLES W. WEAVER.
Mapleton Depot, Pa, Sept. 26th.

Aged People's Day.

Next Sunday, October 9th will be observed by the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Huntingdon as Aged People's Day. The service will consist of a sermon by the pastor, Rev. James Curns, at 10;30 A. M. and a general reunion and experience meeting at 3 P. M. conducted by six octogenarians, viz; David Black, John Major, John Hagey, Henry W. Miller, Levi Westbrook. All aged people are invited. Carriages will be supplied for those who cannot walk to the church. JAMES CURNS, Pastor.

The Man Who Knows

a good article when he sees it, should follow his knows, and he will bring up at our store, headquarters for the best

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We invite comparison in every particular of our Goods with any on the market, content to abide the verdict of discriminating buyers. We offer bargains which the man who sees will surely seize.

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Special attention given to repairing watches, clocks, jewelry

Our Latest and Greatest Premium Offer!

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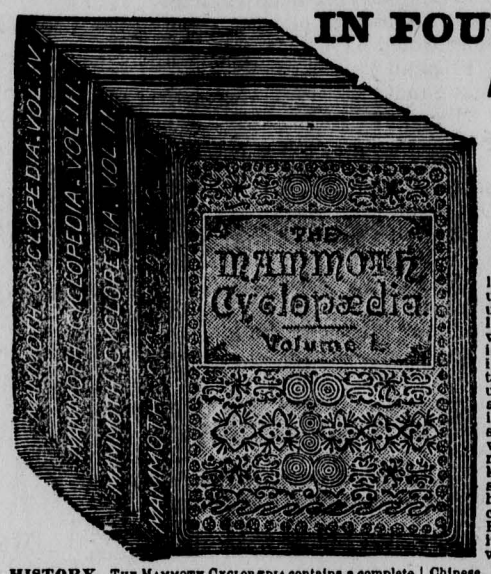

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AND

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THE MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA has been published to meet the wants of the masses for a universal compendium of knowledge, practical, useful, scientific and general. The work is published complete in four large and handsome volumes, comprising a total of 2,176 pages, and is profusely illustrated with 620 beautiful engravings. Thousands of dollars have been expended to make this the most complete, valuable and useful work for the masses ever published. It is a work for everybody—man, woman and child, in every occupation or walk in life. The substance and practical utility of twenty ordinary volumes are comprised in these four, and so replete is the work with knowledge of every kind, so filled is it with useful hints and helpful suggestions, that we fully believe that in every home to which it shall find its way it will soon come to be regarded as worth its weight in gold. For want of space we can only briefly summarize a small portion of the contents of this great work, as follows:

HISTORY. THE MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA contains a complete and authentic history of the great American Civil War, profusely illustrated, with numerous Anecdotes of the Rebellion; a complete History of America, from its discovery by Columbus to the present time; graphic descriptions of famous battles and important events in the history of all nations, chronological history, etc., etc.

BIOGRAPHY. This great work contains the Lives of all the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Harrison, with portraits and other illustrations, also lives and portraits of Napoleon Bonaparte, Shakespeare, Byron, William Penn, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and famous statesmen, authors, poets, generals, clergymen, etc., down to the present day.

AGRICULTURE. Valuable hints and useful suggestions to Farmers, treating of field crops, gates and fences, fertilizers, farm implements; livestock raising, including the treatment of diseases of domestic animals; poultry keeping, and how made successful and profitable; bee keeping, dairy farming, etc. The treatment of these subjects is complete and exhaustive, and renders the work of great practical use to farmers and stockmen.

HORTICULTURE. Herein is given the most useful hints to growers of all kinds of vegetables and fruits, as gathered from the experience of the most successful horticulturists.

ARCHITECTURE. Designs and plans for houses, cottages, barns and other outbuildings, with valuable suggestions to those intending to build.

HOUSEHOLD. This work contains tried and tested recipes for almost every imaginable dish for breakfast, dinner and tea, this department alone being worth more than nine-tenths of the cook books sold; almost innumerable hints, helps and suggestions to housekeepers; designs and suggestions for making many beautiful things for the adornment of home, in needlework, embroidery, etc.; hints on floriculture, telling how to be successful with all the various plants; toilet hints, telling how to preserve and beautify the complexion, hands, teeth, hair, etc., etc.

MEDICAL. Many dollars in doctors' bills will be saved annually to every possessor of this book through the valuable information herein contained. It tells how to cure, by simple yet reliable home remedies, available in every household, every disease and ailment that is curable, this department forming a complete medical book, the value of which in any home can hardly be computed in dollars and cents.

INVENTION AND DISCOVERY. Remarkably interesting descriptions of great inventions, including the Steam Engine, the Telegraph, the Printing Press, the Electric Light, the Sewing Machine, the Telephone, the Type Writer, the Type Setting Machine, the Cotton Gin, etc.

THE WORLD'S WONDERS. Graphic descriptions, beautifully illustrated, of the Yellowstone Park, Yosemite Valley, Niagara Falls, the Alps, Paris, Vesuvius, Venice, Vienna, the Canons of Colorado, Mammoth Cave, Natural Bridge, Watkins Glen, the White Mountains, etc., etc.

TRAVELS. Descriptions, profusely illustrated, of the life, manners, customs, peculiar forms, rites and ceremonies of the Chinese, Japanese, the people of India, Africa, Madagascar, Palestine, Iceland, Borneo, Burmah, the Sandwich Islands, Servia, Kaffraria, Tartary, Cashmere and Tunis, the Arabs, Turks, Mexicans, South Americans, American Indians, Egyptians, Siamese, Abyssinians, Norwegians, Spaniards, Swiss, Italians, Greeks, Russians, Siberians, Afghans, Persians, Moslems, Australians, Bulgarians, Sicilians, etc., etc.

MANUFACTURES. In this great work is also described and illustrated the arts and processes of printing, stereotyping, bookbinding, wood engraving, lithography, photography, calico printing, piano making, watch making, paper making, the manufacture of silk, iron, steel, glass, china, perfumery, soap, leather, starch, wall paper, turpentine, postal cards, postage stamps, envelopes, pens, pencils, needles, and many other things, all of which will be found peculiarly interesting and instructive.

FOREIGN PRODUCTS. Interesting descriptions, illustrated, of the culture and preparation for market of tea, coffee, chocolate, cotton, flax, hemp, sugar, rice, nutmegs, clover, ginger, cinnamon, allspice, pepper, cocoanuts, pineapples, bananas, prunes, dates, raisins, figs, olives, india-rubber, gutta percha, cork, camphor, castor oil, tapioca, etc., etc.

NATURAL HISTORY. Interesting and instructive descriptions, accompanied by illustrations, of numerous beasts, birds, fishes and insects, with much curious information regarding their life and habits.

LAW. THE MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA is also a complete law book, telling every man how he may be his own lawyer, and containing full and concise explanations of the general laws and the laws of the several States upon all matters which are subject to litigation, with numerous forms of legal documents.

MINING. Descriptions and illustrations of the mining of gold, silver, diamonds, coal, salt, copper, lead, zinc, tin and quicksilver.

WONDERS OF THE SEA. Herein are described and illustrated the many wonderful and beautiful things found at the bottom of the ocean, the plants, flowers, shells, fishes, etc., likewise pearl diving, coral fishing, etc., etc.

STATISTICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS. Herein is given a vast amount of useful and interesting information, some of which is the population of American cities, area and population of the continents, of the States and Territories, and of the principal countries of the world, length of the principal rivers, Presidential vote for sixty years, Presidential statistics, area and depth of seas, lakes and oceans, height of mountains, locomotion of animals and velocity of bodies, height of monuments, towers and structures, distances from Washington, also from New York, to important points, chronological history of discovery and progress, popular subriquets of American States, cities, etc., common grammatical errors, rules for spelling, pronunciation and use of capitals, Wall Street phrases, commerce of the world, curious facts in natural history, longevity of animals, origin of the names of States, and of countries, of great works, popular fables, familiar quotations, of genius and of plants, dying words of famous persons, fate of the Apostles, statistics of the globe, leading governments of the world, etc., etc.

From the above brief summary of its contents some idea of what a remarkably interesting, instructive and valuable work the MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA is may be gained, yet but a fractional part of the topics treated in this great work have been named. It is a vast storehouse of useful and entertaining knowledge—unquestionably one of the best and most valuable works ever published in any land or language. No home should be without it. It is a work to be consulted every day with regard to the various perplexing questions that constantly arise in writing and conversation, by the farmer and housewife in their daily duties and pursuits, and for continuous reading no work is more entertaining or instructive.

Grand Premium Offer to Subscribers to "THE ITEM."

By special arrangement with the publisher of the MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA, we are enabled to make to our subscribers and readers the following extraordinary offer: We will send the MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA, complete, in four volumes, as above described, all postage prepaid, also the MAPLETON ITEM for ONE YEAR upon receipt of only $1.60, which is but 60 cents more than our regular subscription price, so that you practically get this large and valuable work for the trifling sum of 60 cents. This is a great offer, a wonderful bargain, and it is a pleasure to us to be enabled to afford our readers so remarkable an opportunity. Through this extraordinary offer we hope to largely increase our circulation. Please tell all your friends that they can get the MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA in four volumes, with a year's subscription to our paper, for only $1.60. Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to all who take advantage of this great premium offer. Those whose subscriptions have not yet expired who renew now will receive the MAMMOTH CYCLOPÆDIA at once, and their subscriptions will be extended one year from date of expiration. Address all letters to

I. N. SWOPE,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

LOOK HERE!

I want to say that I am located permanently here with the intention of staying, notwithstanding the fact that somebody has said that I will only stay a year. I don't believe in this blowshow business, but I am going to sell goods, and I am going to sell them at a fixed price, and at a price that will defy competition. I want it distinctly understood that I will not buy any shoddy goods and sell them to you for full soock. When you buy such stock from me I will tell you, and in so doing I will not deceive you. I will also tell you when you buy high-priced goods and that if it don't give satisfaction I will take it back, and if I can't please you in anything else I will give you back your money. I propose to do a square business and if I make any mistakes I will cheerfully correct them, and accommodate anybody as far as it is possible. I try to keep everything, but should I not have the article called for I will get it for you.

Yes, my trade is gradually increasing, as much and more so than I had expected, which is a proof that square dealing is the best.

There is a disposition on the part of some to offer big inducements in order to secure your trade. I want to say in this connection that no man or set of men can give you large percentages or big bargains in certain goods for the purpose of securing your trade and stand without making it up somewhere on some other line of goods, or on some one who thinks but little about things or prices.

Have you seen the new Pocket Dinner Pails? No other dealer in Mapleton handles them. They are a convenient article and very cheap.

I have just received a new stock of Notions and Fancy Goods. I pride myself in the fact that this line is incomparably beyond any other stock in this vicinity. Come and see the Goods.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

Fine Shirts, White Shirts—laundried and unlaundried, -- Percale Shirts, Woolen Shirts, Cotton Shirts; in short, any kind of a shirt you want. I am not exactly giving them away, but am sellnig them at remarkably low prices. Comeand see them. Yes, I keep underclothing, any kind you want.

Have just received a big stock of Floor and Table Oil Cloth, wood and Willow Ware, etc.

Drugs, Hardware, Cutlery, Tinware, Queensware, Glassware, etc.,—a nice line.

In Groceries and Spices I handle nothing but strictly pure goods and guarantee full weight. They always give satisfaction and once a Customer you will always remain so.

Dont be deceived by misrepresentation; I buy any kind of marketable produce, paying for the same the highest market prices. Come and see me.

POLES.

Yes, I take hoop poles. Call in and get specifications. I have already said I take all kinds of marketable produce, and I pay the highest prices.

Thos. M. Logan.

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LOOKOUT

For Our New

Advertisement.

Here are a few prices to interest you:

New Mackerel, 3 for 10c.

Large new stock Wall Paper and border--40 styles to select from.

Floor Oil Cloth--large line--25c per yd. up.

Car load of Salt.

Fresh & Cured Meats. All kinds.

N. B.--Our Flour and Feed sales are increasing every month. Every sack of Flour guaranteed.

We are receiving New Goods in every department.. Come and see us.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Oct. 15, 1890.

LOCAL NOTES.

—W. T. Decker recently moved from town to the property at the Glendower sand works.

—John L. Miller, son of George Miller, of Union township, is quite ill with typhoid fever.

—Hiram Brown and family, of Springfield township, last week visited friends in and about Mapleton.

—Peter Curry on Monday moved his family to Altoona where they purpose opening a boarding house.

—The history of Down's Elixir is identified with the history of New England for the last fifty years. It cures coughs and colds.

—Miss Jennie B. Clark who had been visiting at her home and among friends in Tod and Cass townships returned to Mapleton last week.

—George Miller and son, Allen, while hunting on the north side of the river last Thursday succeeded in shooting a doe and two good sized fawns.

—Mrs. Belle Clemens, of Missouri, is visiting among her friends in this county. She was recently the guest of her sister, Mrs. T. W. Smith, of Mapleton.

—John A. McHugh acted as auctioneer at Mrs. Alice Numer's sale last Saturday. It was his first attempt at the business but he did the work up in good style.

—Owing to the pastor having to assist at the dedication of a new church on the Concord circuit next Sunday there will be no preaching in the M. E. church.

—Agent J. G. Hicks and family are away on a visit to friends in Ohio. During Mr. Hicks' absence James Henderson is assisting to transact business about the station.

—J. D. Boring has put down a gravel walk about his premises on church street. The west side of that street is now in very good condition. We wish we could say the same of more of our streets.

—Mrs. G. D. Wood had the pleasure of entertaining over Sunday two of her sisters, Mrs. John Piper, of Tod township, and Miss Sue Spangler, of Cass township, and also Miss Annie Greenland, of Cassville.

—Have you read our premium offer? The ITEM one year and the Mammoth Cyclopedia all for $1.60. See advertisement. Do you want a set of Dickens' works? *Watch* for the inducement we will offer you on these.

—H. T. Weaver, of Saltillo, was in New York and Philadelphia last week purchasing goods with which to stock his new store room. He has built a handsome room and will have one of the best stores in the county.

—John Hoover, who lives in Smith valley about a mile from Cassville, while handling stove pipe last week, cut himself in the wrist. Erysipelas and blood poison have developed and the man is in a critical condition.

—At a meeting of theDemocratic conferees of this Congressional district held at Harrisburg on Tuesday of last week, Capt. George W. Skinner, of Fulton county, was nominated by acclamation as the candidate for congress. In a speech at Chambersburg last week he stated that he had decided to accept the nomination.

—Big vegetables are coming to the front. Mrs. A. W. Wibley raised some large cabbage in her garden, some of the heads weighing over 15 pounds. The celery crop was never larger. Mrs. T. M. Wood has our thanks for some fine large stalks from her garden. Levi Wright, of the Juniata House, has shown us some sweet pumpkins of his own raising. One measures 56 inches in circumfernece.

—The ladies of the W. C. T. U. came together last Saturday evening at the residence of Rev.W. Cramer. Mrs. Cramer is vice president of the Uuion and Miss Cora, the recording secretary. On account of the removal of Rev. Cramer by the late U. B. conference, to Philipsburg, the members took this opportunity to pay their respects to two earnest and worthy sisters before their departure. It happened to be the anniversary of Mrs. Cramer's birth and she was made the recipient of many testimonials of esteem. It was a happy occasion. Rev. Cramer moves today.

—Parties wishing their pictures taken should do so this week or early next week. Gallery Mapleton.

—H. H. Swope has put up a handsome street lamp of several candle power at his residence, corner of Main and Church streets and he says he purposes lighting it on dark nights as well as on moonlight nights. So may it be.

The Quigley White Sand Works were put in operation on Monday. The machinery started off as nicely ss if it had previously been tested. The quality of the sand run is superior. We are glad these new works are ready for business as it means additional prosperity to Mapleton.

—The sand business is so good that the Speer White Sand Company is obliged to run their Juniata Works day and night. Hamilton Speer arrived from Pittsburg last Friday and will superintend the night running. The Mapleton Sand Company has been running extra time for some weeks past and both companies are behind in their orders.

—Albert Baker, of Newburg, Tod township, died very suddenly last Thursday night. Soon after midnight his wife was awakened by his jerking and twisting. She endeavored to waken him and failing, got up to strike a light. When she returned to the bed he was dead. He was in his 42nd year and was subject to attacks of heart failure. A wife and three children survive him.

—Prof. A. H. Evans, of Cassville, was in town last Thursday and Friday on his way to Philadelphia to take his second year's course of lectures at the Medico-Chirurgical Institute. He has done some practicing during the past summer with good success. Being a young man who applies himself to what he undertakes he will make an eminent as well as a successful physician.

—The National Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America held its session at Boston, Mass., last week. Several important changes were made in the work. A new constitution and a new ritual were adopted, to go into effect January 1, 1891. Hereafter representation will be one delegate from each state and one for each one thousand members or fractional part thereof. A change was also made in the percapita tax. The degrees have been changed. Hereafter subordinate camps will work in the Blue degree. The white degree has been very much abbreviated and paraphernalia dispensed with. A separate ritual will be prepared for commanderies. An initiate will receive the red degree and may after one week receive the white degree and one week thereafter the blue degree. The red degree regalia will be red, the white degree regalia will be the red degree regalia of the present and the white degree regalia of the present will be the regalia of the blue degree. The next session will be held in Philadephia the 4th Tuesday in August. Clare M. Taylor, of W. C. No. 321, Huntingdon, was stenographer at the recent session and has been highly commended for his work.

—A surprise birthday party held at the residence of Mrs. Mary Dell, in Hares valley, last Saturday, was made the occasion of a pleasant family reunion. On this eventful day, Mrs. Dell had rounded out three quarters of a century of life. All her sisters and her only brother were present. They are Mrs. Sallie McClain, of Tod township Mrs. Susan Chilcote, of Clearfield. Mrs. Jane Fry, of Mooresville, Mrs. Emaline Hooper, of Dudley, and John Shoop, of Hare's valley. Her children were also present. They are Samuel Dell, of Yeagertown, Franklin R. Dell of Everett, Archie B. of Mapleton, Mrs. Catharine Wright,of near Cassville,Mrs Mary Bradshaw, of Juniata township, and James C. and Miss Jennie Dell of Hare's valley. The family of the late deceased daughter, Mrs. Rachel Brenneman was represented by M. R. Brenneman and his sons, of Trough Creek. There were in all eighty-five persons present, the others being neighbors and friends. The Dell and Shoop families are among the oldest in this section and they are respected citizens. A dinner, both delicious and beautiful, was served in the open air. Mrs. Dell was the recipient of many handsome and valuable presents. Thus was spent a day long to be remembered by the participants. The ITEM hopes the venerable lady may see many returns of the occasion.

L. A. ROBERTSON DEAD.

The Proprietor of the Mapleton Tannery expired last Friday.

The New York *Sun* of last Saturday contains the following particulars concerning the death of Mr. Robertson:

Loring A. Robertson, a leather merchant, was found dead in bed in his room at the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn, where he had been living for three months. He had been in delicate health for some time as a sufferer from asthma, but when he retired to his bedroom on Thursday night there was nothing alarming in his condition. He did not appear at the breakfast table yesterday morning, but his absence did not excite any special attention until noon, when the chambermaid found his door still locked and failed to receive any answer to her repeated knocking. The door was forced open and Mr. Robertson was discovered dead in bed. He was undressed and had evidently composed himself for the night. His face was black, as if death had been caused by suffocation. There was no trace of the escape of gas.

The doctor who had been attending him declared that heart failure had been the cause of death. Coroner Rooney will hold an inquest to-day. It was rumored that it is probably a case of suicide, but Capt. Turnbridge, the landlord, says there was nothing to justify such a suspicion. There wns no sign weatever of poison. Previous to his sojourn at the St. George, Mr. Robertson had for a long time occupied bachelor apartments at the Pierrepont House. He was about 60 years old and was unmarried. His residence was formerly in Pennsylvania. He was the president of the leather company, whose factory is at 471 Kent avenue, and whose office is at 84 Gold street, in this city. He was distantly related to the family of the late Ripley Ropes. His estate, it is said, will reach almost $1,000,000.

The Brooklyn notes in Sunday's *Sun* stated that the coroner, confident that death was caused by strangulation superinduced by asthma, had decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

H. R. and W. Gurd, Supts. of the tannery, left Sunday on day express to attend the funeral. When they return we expect to be able to learn additional particulars. Until that time any presumption as to what may be the effect of his death upon the business at Mapleton is the merest conjectures.

L. A. Robertson began life as a poor boy and from his own lips we have heard the story of his early struggles in the forests of Pennsylvania. His first introduction to the people of Mapleton was when he purchased the Mapleton tannery in 1879. Twice since that time has he doubled the capacity of the tannery. He inaugurated the weekly payment system and many thousands of dollars has he put in circulation in this place. He was a great help to the town and vicinity. His unbounded liberality on the occasions of his visits to this place naturally increased his popularity. During the eleven years of his ownership of the Mapleton tannery we have never heard him spoken of but in the highest terms. He felt a deep interest in the welfare of every employee.

Little Trough Creek.

Wet, wet, wet!

The corn is curing slowly.

Fall pasture is good.

Jeff Wright smiles all over his face and rides Dick from morning till night singing "baby mine," all on account of a young daughter arriving at his house on the 5th.

Grant Pheasant had the best sale that has taken place in this Valley for some time. The ITEM bills draw good crowds.

Amon Horton of Beersville, called the sale of Mrs. M. A. Wright, deceased, of Calvin, on the 8th inst. Amon is a jolly good fellow and with a little practice will leave some of the older callers in the shade.

Misses Swope and Jones, of Mapleton, I presume had a pleasant visit in our valley. They had a very muddy time for horseback riding, but seemed to enjoy it all the same. They rendered some excllent music, it is said, on their harps, but failing to call on ye correspondent I can't give my personal opinion, but have no doubt of the sweetness of it, although theirs don't have a thousand strings.

David Gosnell's house burned on last Friday. The contents were mostly saved; no insurance. The loss will fall heavily on Mr. Gosnell as he is a poor man. Our citizens will keep up their reputation of liberality by assisting him.

I was pleased on last Saturday evening when in Mapleton to learn that an old friend and good neighbor, Samuel Decker, of Hare's Valley, had been able to be taken to Mapleton. Mr. Decker was stricken with paralysis on the 20th of last July, one year ago, since which time his right side has been almost entirely paralyzed and his speech so effected that none but his own family can understand much that he says.

Mill Creek.

Clara May, infant daughter of Jefferson and Edith Mort, died on Tuesday of last week. She was aged 1 year, 2 months, and 8 days.

Effie and Nannie Jacobs, of Mifflintown, visited friends in this place last week.

I. N. Foust, and A. M. Menold went to Philadelphia on Monday last to attend a law suit in which Mr. Foust is interested.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smucker died on Monday of last week.

Robert Simpson, wife and little daughter Elva, of Pittsburg, are visiting relatives in town and vicinity.

Frank Gorsuch is able to be at work in his blacksmith shop.

Ellis Iddings has been confined to the house for over a week. He has symtoms of typhoid fever.

Mrs. Thomas Cline, who has been sick for several days, is convalescent.

John Etnier and Miss Ella Isenberg visited in Petersburg on Sunday.

John Harvey Tate, of this place, assumes the "role of pedagogy" this morning. He is teacher at Lone Star, Union township.

Mrs. Dr. Simpson returned from Philadelphia on Thursday last.

Twelve or fifteen of Huntingdon's "wisdom disseminators" started on Sea Shore, Saturday morning last, for a day's outing. Mill Creek was the party's railroad terminus, the chestnut groves near by their destination, and chestnuts their object. Early in the evening, they returned to Mill Creek and were the guests of Miss Beckie Isenberg until the arrival of Altoona Accommodation, when they departed for home. It was a gay and mirthful crowd and did honor to Huntingdon's schools. Prof. J. B. Boring piloted the party.

Chalmers Simpson, who has been on the sick list for several days, is able to attend school again.

The weather of Sunday was rather inclement for the laying of the corner stone of the new Lutheran church. But, notwithstanding, it was done. Rev. Dietrich, the pastor, conducted the services. Rev. Anstadt, of Huntingdon, preached the sermon. The services were held in the M. E. church. A very pleasing feature of the occasion was the solo rendered by Miss Belle Cooper, of Baltimore. Quite a number from abroad were in attendance. Had the weather been pleasant a great many more would have been present.

Preaching service in the M. E. church next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Miss Elva McDonald, of Huntingdon, accompanied by her friend, Miss Belle Cooper, of Baltimore, Md., was the guest of her cousin, Miss Gertie McDonald on Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Skiess, of Altoona, is visiting the family of Moses Lightner.

During agent Menold's absence, his place is being filled by J. H. McCauley, of Mifflintown. Mr. McCauley is a very pleasant and agreeable gentleman.

H. H. Pressler, night lightning-slinger at JC tower, has been off duty for several days with a slight indigestion. We hope to see him at work in a few days.

James Thompson, who has not been able for work for several days, reported for duty this morning. He is employed at the car shops in Huntingdon.

—Costiveness is the cause of the intolerable "bad breath" of multitudes. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters remove the cause and prevent the evil, and cost only 25 cents.

—The following officers of Mt. Hor Lodge No. 736, I. O. O. F. of Cassville, were installed by D. D. G. M., Hugh Galbraith, on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst: N. G., L. M. Stever; V. G., Stanton Hammond; Ass't Sec., C. T. Evans.

MARRIED.

At the home of the bride's parents, Hallman House, Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1890, by Rev. James Curns, Mr. Thomas A. Westbrook and Miss Bertha E. McAlevy both of Huntingdon.

Sale Register.

All sales for which bills are printed at this office will be advertised in this column, free of charge, until day of sale. The most attractive bills are printed at the ITEM office. Send us your order.

THURSDAY, Oct. 30th.—Samuel Decker will sell at his farm in Union township, 2½ miles south of Mapleton, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., horse, 3 colts, 1 cow, 5 head of young cattle, 2 shoats, 3 sheep, two-horse wagon, spring wagon, threshing machine, carpenter tools, hay rake, hay, straw, etc.

FRIDAY, Oct. 31st.—Geo. A. Heaton's heirs will sell at their farm ½ mile west of Cassville, commencing at 12.30 o'clock, P. M., brood mare, Hambletonian driving mare, 2 colts, heifer, cow, cider mill, spring wagon, Wood mower, hay rake, carriage, wind mill, stoves, ranges, etc. Also, the real estate, a farm property consisting of 95 acres, 75 of which are cleared. House, barn, outbuildings, orchard and carp pond on premises.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following property, now in possession of F. E. Weaver, of Union township, belongs to me, and all persons are cautioned to not interfere or meddle with the same: 1 horse, 1 mare, 1 yearling colt, 1 cow and calf, 1 spring wagon and harness, 1 sleigh, etc.

ORLANDO L. WEAVER.

Bellwood, Pa., Sept. 25.

Tell Your Neighbor About It!

20c SAVED ON A DOLLAR!

On every dollar's worth of Winter Clothing (comprising Suits, Overcoats and Coats and Vests, etc.) we will positively (for cash only) ALLOW 20c OF A REBATE. This means you buy one dollar's worth of clothing for eighty cents.—You may think this is only on paper. We answer, call and see and we will prove to you that every word is true. We have $2500 worth of Clothing TOO MUCH, and we propose to sell it. We are not going to sell them for less than cost. No, but we will

Sell them at Cost.

Buy your clothing from us and you will buy it at WHOLESALE PRICE saving the retailers' profit, which means 20c on a dollar. In addition we have a line of

Boys' All-Wool Scarlet Underwear

to sell at $1.00 per suit—just what they cost by the dozen pieces in Philadelphia. We are closing these out. You cannot buy these everywhere.

An All-Wool Ladies' Skirt for $1.00.

I have just received a new stock of Rubber Goods, comprising everything in that line. I am handling the

CELEBRATED

Lambertville - Snag-Proof

RUBBER BOOT,

the best Rubber Boot in the market—made from pure Para rubber.

A CAR LOAD of SALT!

We have just received a car load of Salt. Prices very low.

We have "Hard Pan" boots and can give you hard pan prices on Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

The cool nights remind us that Underwear is seasonable. Well, we have plenty of it—light, heavy, red, drab, white,—well, just anything you want. Come and see it.

Sportsmen.

The hunting season is here. We have powder, shot, caps, lead, etc. We are handling an excellent quality of powder.

We buy marketable produce. Give me a call.

We pay $8.00 for Hoop Poles. They must be second growth, smooth bark hickory, ½ to ¼ inches at small end, tied in bundles of ¼ hundred each—subject to inspection.

Respectfully,

J. G. GILLAM.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN DAY SERMON.

Subject: "In Jerusalem."

TEXT: *"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning."*—Psalm cxxxvii., 5.

Paralysis of his best hand, the withering of its muscles and nerves, is here invoked if the author allows to pass out of mind the grandeurs of the Holy City where once he dwelt. Jeremiah, seated by the river Euphrates, wrote this psalm, and not David. Afraid I am of anything that approaches imprecation, and yet I can understand how any one who has ever been at Jerusalem should in enthusiasm of soul cry out, whether he be sitting by the Euphrates, or the Hudson, or the Thames, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning!" You see it is a city unlike all others for topography, for history, for significance, for style of population, for water works, for ruins, for towers, for domes, for ramparts, for literature, for tragedies, for memorable birthplaces, for sepulchers, for conflagrations and famines, for victories and defeats.

I am here at last in this very Jerusalem, and on a housetop, just after the dawn of the morning of December 3, with an old inhabitant to point out the salient features of the scenery. "Now," I said, "where is Mount Zion?" "Here at your right." "Where is Mount Olivet?" "In front of where you stand?" "Where is the Garden of Gethsemane?" "In yonder valley." "Where is Mount Calvary?" Before he answered I saw it. No unprejudiced mind can have a moment's doubt as to where it is. Yonder I see a hill in the shape of a human skull, and the Bible says that Calvary was the "place of a skull." Not only is it skull shaped, but just beneath the forehead of the hill is a cavern that looks like eyeless sockets. Within the grotto under it is the shape of the inside of a skull. Then the Bible says that Christ was crucified outside the gate, and this is cutside the gate, while the site formerly selected was inside the gate. Besides that, this skull hill was for ages the place where malefactors were put to death, and Christ was slain as a malefactor.

The Saviour's assassination took place beside a thoroughfare along which people went "wagging their heads," and there is the ancient thoroughfare. I saw at Cairo, Egypt, a clay mould of that skull hill, made by the late General Gordon, the arbiter of nations. While Empress Helena, eighty years of age, and imposed upon by having three crosses exhumed before her dim eyes, as though they were the three crosses of Bible story, selected another site as Calvary, all recent travelers agree that the one I point out to you was without doubt the scene of the most terrific and overwhelming tragedy this planet ever witnessed.

There were a thousand things we wanted to see that third day of December, and our dragoman proposed this and that and the other journey, but I said: "First of all show us Calvary. Something might happen if we went elsewhere, and sickness or accident might hinder our seeing the sacred mount. If we see nothing else we must see that, and see it this morning." Some of us in carriage and some on mule back, we were soon on the way to the most sacred spot that the world has ever seen or ever will see. Coming to the base of the hill we first went inside the skull of rocks. It is called Jeremiah's grotto, for there the prophet wrote his book of Lamentations. The grotto is thirty-five feet high, and its top and side are malachite, green, brown, black, white, red and gray.

Coming forth from those pictured subterraneous passages we begin to climb the steep sides of Calvary. As we go up we see cracks and crevices in the rocks, which I think were made by the convulsions of nature when Jesus died. On the hill lay a limestone rock, white, but tinged with crimson, the white so suggestive of purity and the crimson of sacrifice that I said, "That stone would be beautifully appropriate for a memorial wall in my church, now building in America; and the stone now being brought on camel's back from Sinai across the desert, when put under it, how significant of the law and the gospel! And these lips of stone will continue to speak of justice and mercy long after all our living lips have uttered their last message."

So I rolled it down the hill and transported it. When that day comes for which many of you have prayed—the dedication of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, the third immense structure we have reared in this city, and that makes it somewhat difficult, being the third structure, a work such as no other church was ever called on to undertake—we invite you in the main entrance of that building to look upon a memorial wall containing the most suggestive and solemn and tremendous antiquities ever brought together—this, rent with the earthquake at the giving of the law at Sinai, the other rent at the crucifixion on Calvary.

It is impossible for you to realize what our emotions were as we gathered a group of men and women, all saved by the blood of the Lamb, on a bluff of Cavalry, just wide enough to contain three crosses. I said to my family and friends: "I think here is where stood the cross of the impenitent burglar, and there the cross of the miscreant, and here between, I think, stood the cross on which all our hopes depend." As I opened the nineteenth chapter of John to read a chill blast struck the hill and a cloud hovered, the natural solemnity impressing the spiritual solemnity. I read a little, but broke down. I defy any emotional Christian man sitting upon Golgotha to read aloud and with unbroken voice, or with any voice at all, the whole of that account in Luke and John, of which these sentences are a fragment: "They took Jesus and led Him away, and He, bearing His cross, went forth into a place called the place of a skull, where they crucified Him and two others with Him, on either side one, and Jesus in the midst;" "Behold thy mother!" "I thirst;" "This day shalt thou be with Me in Paradise;" Father, forgive them, they know not what they do;" "If it be possible, let this cup pass from Me." What sighs, what sobs, what tears, what tempests of sorrow, what surging oceans of agony in those utterances!

While we sat there the whole scene came before us. All around the top and the sides and the foot of the hill a mob raged. They gnash their teeth and shake their clinched fists at Him. Here the cavalry horses champ their bits and paw the earth and snort at the smell of the carnage. Yonder a group of gamblers are pitching up as to who shall have the coat of the dying Saviour. There are women almost dead with grief among the crowd—His mother and His aunt, and some whose sorrows He had pardoned. Here a man dips a sponge into sour wine, and by a stick lifts it to the hot and cracked lips. The hemorrhage of the five wounds has done its work.

The atmospheric conditions are such as the the world saw never before or since. It was not a solar eclipse, such as astronomers record or we ourselves have seen. It was a bereavement of the heavens! Darker! until the towers of the temple were no longer visible. Darker! until the surrounding hills disappeared. Darker! until the inscription above the middle cross becomes illegible. Darker! until the chin of the dying Lord falls upon the breast, and He sighed with this last sigh the words, "It is finished!"

As we sat there a silence took possession of us, and we thought, this is the centre from which continents have been touched, and all the world shall yet be moved. Toward this hill the prophets pointed forward. Toward this hill the apostles and martyrs pointed backward. To this all heaven pointed downward. To this with foaming execrations perdition pointed upward. Round it circles all history, all time, all eternity, and with this scene painters have covered the mightiest canvas, and sculptors cut the richest marble, and orchestras rolled their grandest oratorios and churches lifted their greatest doxologies and heaven built its highest thrones.

Unable longer to endure the pressure of this scene we moved on and into a garden of olives, a garden which in the right season is full of flowers, and here is the reputed tomb of Christ. You know the Book says, "In the midst of the garden was a sepulchre." I think this was the garden and this the sepulchre. It is shattered, of course. About four steps down we went into this, which seemed a family tomb. There is room in it for about five bodies. We measured it and found it about eight feet high and nine feet wide and fourteen feet long. The crypt where I think our Lord slept was seven feet long. I think that there once lay the King wrapped in His last slumber. On some of these rocks the Roman government set its seal. At the gate of this mausoleum on the on the first Easter morning the angels rolled the stone thundering down the hill. Up these steps walked the lacerated feet of the Conqueror, and from these heights He looked off upon the city that had cast Him out and upon the world He had come to redeem and at the heavens through which He would soon ascend.

But we must hasten back to the city. There are stones in the wall which Solomon had lifted. Stop here and see a startling proof of the truth of the prophecy. In Jeremiah, thirty-first chaper and fortieth verse, it is said that Jerusalem shall be built through the ashes. What ashes, people have been asking. Were those ashes put into the prophecy to fill up? No! The meaning has been recently discovered. Jerusalem is now being built out in a certain direction where the ground has been submitted to chemical analysis, and it has been found to be the ashes cast out from the sacrifices of the ancient temple—ashes of wood and ashes of bones of animals. There are great mounds of ashes, accumulation of centuries of sacrifices. It has taken all these thousands of years to discover what Jeremiah meant when he said, "Behold the days shall come, saith the Lord, that the city shall be built to the Lord from the tower of Hananeel to the gate of the corner, and the whole valley of the dead bodies and of the ashes." The people of Jerusalem are at this very time fulfilling that prophecy. One handful of that ashes on which they are building is enough to prove the divinity of the Scriptures! Pass by the place where the corner stone of the ancient temple was laid three thousand years ago by Solomon.

Explorers have been digging, and they found that corner stone seventy-five feet beneath the surface. It is fourteen feet long, and three feet eight inches high, and beautifully cut and shaped, and near it was an earthen jar that was supposed to have contained the oil of consecration used at the ceremony of laying the corner stone. Yonder, from a depth of forty feet, a signet ring has been brought up inscribed with the words "Haggai, the Son of Shebnaiah," showing it belonged to the Prophet Haggai, and to that seal ring he refers in his prophecy, saying, "I will make thee as a signet." I walk further on far under ground, and I find myself in Solomon's stables, and see the places worn in the stone pillars by the halters of some of his twelve thousand horses. Further on, look at the pillars on which Mount Moriah was built. You know that the mountain was too small for the temple, and so they built the mountain out on pillars, and I saw eight of those pillars, each one strong enough to hold a mountain.

Here we enter the mosque of Omar, a throne of Mohammedanism, where we are met at the door by officials who bring slippers that we must put on before we take a step further, lest our feet pollute the sacred places. A man attempting to go in without these slippers would be struck dead on the spot. These awkward sandals adjusted as well as we could, we are led to where we see a rock with an opening in it, through which, no doubt, the blood of sacrifice in the ancient temple rolled down and away. At vast expense the mosque has been built, but so somber is the place I am glad to get through it, and take off the cumbrous slippers and step into the clean air.

Yonder is a curve of stone which is part of a bridge which once reached from Mount Moriah to Mount Zion, and over it David walked or rode to prayers in the temple. Here is the waiting place of the Jews, where for centuries, almost perpetually, during the daytime whole generations of the Jews have stood putting their head or lips against the wall of what was once Solomon's temple. It was one of the saddest and most solemn and impressive scenes I ever witnessed to see scores of these descendants of Abraham, with tears rolling down their cheeks and lips trembling with emotion, a book of psalms open before them, bewailing the ruin of the ancient temple and the captivity of their race, and crying to God for the restoration of the temple in all its original splendor. Most affecting scene! And such a prayer as that, century after century, I am sure God will answer, and in some way the departed grandeur will return, or something better. I looked over the shoulders of some of them and saw that they were reading from the mournful psalms of David, while I have been told that this is the litany which some chant:

> For the temple that lies desolate,
> We sit in solitude and mourn;
> For the palace that is destroyed,
> We sit in solitude and mourn;
> For the walls that are overthrown,
> We sit in solitude and mourn;
> For our majesty that is departed,
> We sit in solitude and mourn:
> For our great men that lie dead,
> We sit in solitude and mourn;
> For priests who have stumbled,
> We sit in solitude and mourn.

I think at that prayer Jerusalem will come again to more than its ancient magnificence; it may not be precious stones and architectural majesty, but in a moral splendor that shall eclipse forever all that David or Solomon saw.

But I must get back to the housetop where I stood early this morning, and before the sun sets, that I may catch a wider vision of what the city now is and once was. Standing here on the housetop I see that the city was built for military safety. Some old warrior, I warrant, selected the spot. It stands on a hill 2600 feet above the level of the sea, and deep ravines on three sides do the work of military trenches. Compact as no other city was compact. Only three miles journey round, and the three ancient towers, Hippicus, Phasaelus, Mariamne, frowning death upon the approach of all enemies.

As I stood there on the housetop in the midst of the city I said, "O Lord, reveal to me this metropolis of the world that I may see it as it once appeared." No one was with me, for there are some things you can see more vividly with no one but God and yourself present. Immediately the mosque of Omar, which has stood for ages on Mount Moriah, the site of the ancient temple, disappeared, and the most honored structure of all the ages lifted itself in the light, and I saw it—the temple, the ancient temple! Not Solomon's temple, but something grander than that. Not Zerubbabel's temple, but something more gorgeous than that. It was Herod's temple, built for the one purpose of eclipsing all its architectural predecessors.

There it stood, covering nineteen acres, and ten thousand workmen had been forty-six years in building it. Blaze of magnificence! Bewildering range of porticos and ten gateways and double arches and Corinthian capitals chiseled into lilies and acanthus. Masonry beveled and grooved into such delicate forms that it seemed to tremble in the light. Cloisters with two rows of Corinthian columns, royal arches, marble steps pure as though made out of frozen snow, carving that seemed like a panel of the door of heaven let down and set in, the facade of the building on shoulders at each end lifting the glory higher and higher, and walls wherein gold put out the silver, and the carbuncle put out the gold, and the jasper put out the carbuncle, until in the changing light they would all seem to come back again into a chorus of harmonious color. The temple! The temple! Doxology in stone! Anthems soaring in rafters of Lebanon cedar! From side to side and from foundation to gilded pinnacle the frozen prayer of all ages!

From this housetop on the December afternoon we look out in another direction, and I see the king's palace, covering a hundred and sixty thousand square feet, three rows of windows illumining the inside brilliance, the hallway wainscoted with styles of colored marbles surmounted by arabesque, vermilion and gold, looking down on mosaics, music of waterfalls in the garden outside answering the music of the harps thrummed by deft fingers inside; banisters over which princes and princesses leaned, and talked to kings and queens ascending the stairway. O Jerusalem, Jerusalem! Mountain city! City of God! Joy of the whole earth! Stronger than Gibraltar and Sebastopol, surely it never could have been captured!

But while standing there on the housetop that December afternoon I hear the crash of the twenty-three mighty sieges which have come against Jerusalem in the ages past. Yonder is the pool of Hezekiah and Siloam, but again and again were those waters reddened with human gore. Yonder are the towers, but again and again they fell. Yonder are the high walls, but again and again they are leveled. To rob the treasures from her temple and palace and dethrone this queen city of the earth all nations plotted. David taking the throne at Hebron decides that he must have Jerusalem for his capital, and coming up from the south at the head of two hundred and eighty thousand troops he captures it. Look, here comes another siege of Jerusalem!

The Assyrians under Sennacherib, enslaved nations at his chariot wheel, having taken two hundred thousand captives in his one campaign; Phœnician cities kneeling at his feet, Egypt trembling at the flash of his sword, comes upon Jerusalem. Look, another siege! The armies of Babylon under Nebuchadnezzar come down and take a plunder from Jerusalem such as no other city ever had to yield, and ten thousand of her citizens trudge off into Babylonian bondage. Look, another siege! and Nebuchadnezzar and his hosts by night go through a breach of the Jerusalem wall, and the morning finds some of them seated triumphant in the temple, and what they could not take away because too heavy they break up—the brazen sea, and the two wreathed pillars, Jachin and Boaz.

Another siege of Jerusalem, and Pompey with the battering rams which a hundred men would roll back, and then, at full run forward, would bang against the wall of the city, and catapults hurling the rocks upon the people, left twelve thousand dead and the city in the clutch of the Roman war eagle. Look, a more desperate siege of Jerusalem! Titus with his tenth legion on Mount of Olives, and ballista arranged on the principle of the pendulum to swing great bowlders against the walls and towers, and miners digging under the city making galleries of beams underground which, set on fire, tumbled great masses of houses and human beings into destruction and death. All is taken now but the temple, and Titus, the conqueror, wants to save that unharmed, but a soldier, contrary to orders, hurls a torch into the temple and it is consumed. Many strangers were in the city at the time and ninety-seven thousand captives were taken, and Josephus says one million one hundred thousand lay dead.

But looking from this house top, the siege that most absorbs us is that of the Crusaders. England and France and all Christendom wanted to capture the Holy Sepulchre and Jerusalem, then in possession of the Mohammedans, under the command of one of the loveliest, bravest and mightiest men that ever lived; for justice must be done him, though he was a Mohammedan—glorious Saladin! Against him came the armies of Europe, under Richard Cœur de Lion, King of England; Philip Augustus, King of France; Tancred, Raymond, Godfrey and other valiant men, marching on through fevers and plagues and battle charges and sufferings as intense as the world ever saw. Saladin in Jerusalem, hearing of the sickness of King Richard, his chief enemy, sends him his own physician, and from the walls of Jerusalem, seeing King Richard afoot, sends him a horse. With all the world looking on the armies of Europe come within sight of Jerusalem.

At the first glimpse of the city they fall on their faces in reverence and then lift anthems of praise. Feuds and hatreds among themselves were given up, and Raymond and Tancred, the bitterest rivals, embraced while the armies looked on. Then the battering rams rolled, and the catapults swung, and the swords thrust, and the carnage raged. Godfrey, of Bouillon, is the first to mount the wall, and the Crusaders, a cross on every shoulder or breast, having taken the city, march bareheaded and barefooted to what they suppose to be the Holy Sepulcher, and kiss the tomb. Jerusalem the possession of Christendom. But Saladin retook the city, and for the last four hundred years it has been in possession of cruel and polluted Mohammedanism!

Another crusade is needed to start for Jerusalem, a crusade in this Nineteenth Century greater than all those of the past centuries put together. A crusade in which you and I will march. A crusade without weapons of death, but only the sword of the Spirit. A crusade that will make not a single wound, nor start one tear of distress, nor incendiarize one homestead. A crusade of Gospel Peace! And the Cross again be lifted on Calvary, not as once an instrument of pain, but a signal of invitation, and the mosque of Omar shall give place to a church of Christ, and Mount Zion become the dwelling place not of David, but of David's Lord, and Jerusalem, purified of all its idolatries, and taking back the Christ she once cast out, shall be made a worthy type of that heaving city which Paul styled "the mother of us all," and which St. John saw, "the holy Jerusalem descending out of heaven from God." Through its gates may we all enter when our work is done, and in its temple, greater than all the earthly temples piled in one, may we worship.

Russian pilgrims lined all the roads around the Jerusalem we visited last winter. They had walked hundreds of miles, and their feet bled on the way to Jerusalem. Many of them had spent their last farthing to get there, and they had left some of those who started with them dying or dead by the roadside. An aged woman, exhausted with the long way, begged her fellow pilgrims not to let her die until she had seen the Holy City. As she came to the gate of the city she could not take another step, but she was carried in, and then said, "Now hold my head up till I can look upon Jerusalem," and her head lifted, she took one look, and said: "Now I die content; I have been it! I have seen it!" Some of us before we reach the heavenly Jerusalem may be as tired as that, but angels of mercy will help us in, and one glimpse of the temple of God and the Lamb, and one good look at the "king in his beauty," will more than compensate for all the toils and tears and heartbreaks of the pilgrimage. Hallelujah! Amen!

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE East has the honors in both leagues.

BENNETT, of Boston, leads the League catchers.

GOOD batting won both the League and Players' League pennants.

WILMOT and Tiernan succeeded in making fourteen home runs each.

WILLIAMSON has been practically released by the Chicago Players' Club.

NINETEEN consecutive victories is the test record made by a pitcher this year.

LONG JOHN REILLY, of Cincinnati, lead the League with twenty-three triples.

MANAGER FRASER, of the Syracuse Club, lost between $8000 and $10,000 this season.

RICHARDSON, of the New York Players, leads the country with sixty sacrifice hits.

SECRETARY BRUNNELL estimates the Players' loss this season at between $50,000 and $60,000.

SHINDLE, Beckley and Visner, of the Players, have each made twenty-two triples this season.

FOGARTY, Hardie, Richardson and Griffin are the best outfielders in the Players' League.

FARRELL and Sanders, according to the figures, form the best battery in the Players' League.

THE Players' League magnates seem to be drawing heavily upon the Association for playing talent.

HAMILTON is entitled to the credit of being the League's great base stealer. He pilfered ninety-two bases.

ROBINSON, of the Pittsburg Players' Club, went to first on balls ninety-six times in ninety-four games.

THE Players' League means business next season. There will be releases of all men who have bad reputations.

BURNS, of Brooklyn, and Tierman, of New York, lead the National League in home run hits, each running thirteen.

BOSTON has stolen about 175 more bases than any of the other Players' teams, and made more than that over some of the clubs.

RADBOURN, Kilroy and Madden are the only members of the Boston Players' team who have failed to make a home run this season.

DAVE ORR, of Brooklyn, leads the Players' League in batting and Jack Glasscock, of the New Yorks, holds a similar position in the National League.

MANAGER MUTRIE offered Anson $7000 for the release of Tommy Burns. "Jeems" says he wants Burns to captain the New York League team next season.

PETE BROWNING, of the Cleveland Players, and Sam Thompson, of the Philadelphia League, lead their respective organizations in doubles with forty-one and forty each.

THE cyclonic Rusie has signed his name to a New York National League contract, and will appear for another year with Day's Giants. Only Burkett now remains to be signed.

ESTERBROOK has the best average at first base for the League, Bassett at second, McGarr at third, Cooney at short, Duryea in the "box" and Halliday, Ganzel and Donovan the outfielders.

PAUL ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE, the mind reader, gave a private exhibition of his power in Chicago recently and seemed to fully demonstrate that he could, without seeing, play the points of a game of baseball as willed by another person.

ROGER CONNOR leads the Players at first base; Quinn, of the Bostons, at second; Deacon White on third and Richardson at short. Hardie Richardson made sixteen home runs for the Boston Players and leads that organization in four baggers.

THE old players of the Louisville nine who were with the club when the famous record of 111 games lost was made have wired J. Palmer O'Neill that they will treat his team to an oyster supper now that they have beaten the Kentuckians' feat.

ACCORDING to average the best League fielding team would be made up of these players: Bennett, catcher; Rhines, pitcher; Whistler, first base; Myers, second base; McGarr, third base; Foster, centre field; Carroll, right field, and Cooney, short stop.

ACCORDING to the averages the best fielding team in the Players' League would be made up as follows—Ewing, catcher; Daley, pitcher; Faatz, first base; Quinn, second base; White, third base; Radford, short stop; McGeachy, left field; Griffin, centre field; Fogarty, right field.

LOST IN THE FLAMES.

A Hotel Partly Burned in Chicago—Unable to Reach the Fire-Escape.

Putnam's European Hotel, at Nos. 163 and 165 East Adams street, Chicago, Ill., was burned, and four persons lost their lives. They were:

Robinson, Mrs. Minnie, who was killed by jumping from a window; Dowler, Thomas a barber, burned to a crisp; Sams, H. K. formerly a Pinkerton detective, burned to death; Peyton, Edward, colored porter, who was suffocated.

The cause of the fire is unknown. The house is lighted by gas and the proprietor insists that there was no lamp in the hall. The fire was confined to the top floor. Dowler left his room and entered the flaming hall to meet his death. One of the windows opened directly on the fire-escape and his roommate made his escape easily. Mr. Robinson descended the fire-escape carrying an infant. His wife did not follow him from their room along the hall to the room in front of which was the fire-escape. The dense smoke and flames bewildered her. The building resembles a fire-trap. The halls are narrow and crooked and the narrow stairway is in the centre of the structure.

FIVE KILLED.

Terrible Explosion of Melinite in Bourges, France.

A terrible explosion of melinite took place at Bourges, France. A workman was filling a shell with the compound when, through some carelessness on the part of the man, it exploded with frightful force. Five men were instantly killed, their bodies being literally blown to atoms. Forty other workmen were injured, some of them very seriously.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHICAGO has now 5501 saloons.

FLORIDA'S orange crop will be short.

FRANCE is decreasing in population.

APPLES are a very light crop this year.

THERE are 80,000 stammerers in Germany.

MAD dogs are very numerous in Georgia.

THE volcano of Kilauea, Alaska, is again active.

THE old native of Oregon is forty-six years of age.

GEORGIA has 300 life-time prisoners in the penitentiary.

THE cultivation of grapes is on the increase in Canada.

NEARLY 2000 electric cars are running in the United States.

LORD WOLSELEY has assumed command of the troops in Ireland.

BOSTON alone has about 100 miles of electrically operated roads.

THE cucumber pickle crop of the West is reported as being short.

A "HAIR THIEF" is despoiling the women of Detroit, Mich., of their hair.

WESTERN shippers are complaining of an unprecedented lack of freight cars.

AN English syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of Canadian coal mines.

IT is expected that the next cane crop in Cuba will be the largest in ten years.

HARVARD COLLEGE men propose to erect a new library building to cost $100,000.

THE submarine telegraph system of the world consists of 120,070 nautical miles of cable.

THE longest electrical railroad yet operated is to be built from Seattle to Tacoma, Washington.

PROFESSOR BARNARD, of Lick Observatory, California, has discovered a new comet.

AN eleven-year-old boy, named Bonneville, has accomplished the ascent of Mont Blanc.

APPLES grown within the limits of California are becoming less abundant with each season.

ONE Colorado county has 100 artesian wells. New ones do not decrease the flow of the old ones.

THERE is more shipping now in the port at Charleston, S. C., than at any time for the last five years.

THE British Government has forbidden the importation into England of live cattle from Holland.

IN the recent Wyoming election a woman was elected Superintendent of Schools in every county in the State.

DURING the past nine months upward of 3000 new manufacturing enterprises of all kinds have been started in the South.

AT a conference of Irish Nationalists in Dublin, a deputation was appointed to visit this country in the interest of the cause.

IT is estimated that visitors to the Maine resorts left $6,000,000 with the hotel and boarding house keepers of that State last summer.

THE recent flood in Senegal, Africa, is said to have carried off 3000 victims. The natives of Cayes are without food and in a deplorable condition.

THE sum total of bills introduced in the lower branch of Congress at the past session was 12,128. The total consigned to the Senate mill was 4428, making a grand total of 16,556.

IT is reported that the seven peaks of the Blue Ridge Mountains in North Carolina are smoking. As this occurred just before the Charleston earthquake persons in the neighborhood are alarmed.

A SIOUX GRAND JUROR.

The First Time an Indian Has Served in This Capacity.

The United States Court opened in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, with a full-blood Sioux Indian on the Grand Jury. He is John Fastman, the chief and spiritual adviser of the Flandreau Tribe. It is the first case known to any of the officers of the court where an Indian has served as a grand juror. Mr. Fastman is a Presbyterian minister, is well educated and speaks English fluently.

AT the General Conference of Latter Day Saints in Salt Lake City, Utah, the official declaration of President Woodruff forbidding polygamy was read before an audience numbering 10,000 persons. This is the most important step taken by the Church in the last quarter of a century.

A STRAW-PAPER TRUST, representing eighty-two mills with an output of 325 tons daily, has been formed to control the market west of the Alleghany Mountains.

THE MARKETS.

41 NEW YORK.

Beeves	3 15	@	5 00
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 40	@	8 50
Sheep	4 00	@	5 25
Lambs	5 00	@	6 60
Hogs—Live	4 10	@	4 85
Dressed	5½	@	7
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 90	@	5 25
Patents	5 35	@	6 15
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 07½	@	1 08
Rye—State	73	@	75
Barley—Two-rowed State	75	@	82½
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	56½	@	58
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	48½
Mixed Western	41	@	46½
Hay—Good	55	@	65
Straw—Long Rye	80	@	85
Lard—City Steam	6.00	@	6.05c
Butter—State Creamery	18	@	24
Dairy, fair to good	14	@	21
West. Im. Creamery	10	@	18
Factory	8	@	13
Cheese—State Factory	7¼	@	9¾
Skims—Light	6	@	7½
Western	6	@	9½
Eggs—State and Penn	22	@	23

BUFFALO.

Steers—Western	2 65	@	4 85
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 45	@	4 70
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 75	@	5 95
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 70	@	4 80
Flour—Family	3 85	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 04½	@	1 05¼
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	55
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	44
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	92

BOSTON.

Egg—Near-by	23½	@	25
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	13 00	@	14 00
Straw—Good to Prime	16 00	@	16 50
Butter—Firsts	19	@	22

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Dressed weight	3½	@	6½
Sheep—Live weight	—	@	4
Lambs	4¾	@	5¾
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5½

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. family	—	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Oct	1 02	@	1 02¼
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Oct	57½	@	58
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	45¼

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 19.

Lesson Text: "The Spirit of True Service." Luke xxii., 34, 37—Golden Text: Phil. ii., 5—Commentary.

24. "And there was also a strife among them, which of them should be accounted the greatest." He had kept His last passover with them again typically foreshadowing His sufferings and death; He had instituted the supper which would keep constantly before them His humiliation unto death; He had just said that one of them, one of the twelve, should prove false to Him and betray Him; and yet all these things so little affect them that, even at such a time, instead of being in sympathy with Him, and feeling for Him in view of His approaching sufferings, they are selfishly and apparently unfeelingly talking of their own personal advantage and superiority in His Kingdom.

25. "And He said unto them, The kings of the Gentiles exercise lordship over them; and they that exercise authority upon them are called benefactors." The Jews were chosen from among all nations to show unto all the reality of the only living and true God, one who in supernatural ways would guide, protect and care for His people who put their trust in Him; pitying and providing for them as a father, comforting and nourishing them as a mother. They were to glorify Him by an implicit and constant reliance upon Him and by being meekly subject to Him in all things. They were not to be anxious even about food and raiment, for their Heavenly Father knew that they needed such things and would surely provide them (Matt. vi., 32).

26. "But ye shall not be so; but he that is greatest among you, let him be as the younger; and he that is chief, as he that doth serve." This was a lesson that He was ever teaching them (Matt. xviii., 3, 4; xx., 25-27; xxiii., 11), but one so hard for poor human nature to learn. The sin of the disciples has come all the way down the ages. It started in Eden when the serpent tempted Adam and Eve to eat the forbidden fruit by telling them that they would then be as gods (Gen. iii., 5). It seems to be older than that if Isa. xiv., 13, 14, refers to Satan himself: "Thou hast said in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God; I will be like the Most High."

"For whether is greater, he that sitteth at meat or he that serveth? Is not he that sitteth at meat? But I am among you as He that serveth." Or as He said on another occasion: "The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many" (Matt. xx., 28). The incident of the feet washing recorded in John xiii., 4-17, occurred at this time, for it is written that "He rose from supper, laid aside His garments, took a towel and girded Himself," etc.; then when He had finished He said: "I have given you an example that ye should do as I have done unto you."

28. "Ye are they which have continued with Me in My temptations." How kind of Him it was to say so. Outwardly they were with Him; they had left all for Him; they followed Him wherever He went, and ministered unto Him; but as we have seen they did not feel for Him in His trials and would not believe that the cross awaited Him! They were themselves a trial to Him with their unsympathetic sayings and doings and suggestions and desires, and yet He is graciously pleased to say to them, "Ye have continued with Me."

29. "And I appoint unto you a Kingdom, as My Father hath appointed unto Me." He will wean them from desire for present preeminence by assurances respecting their future glory.

30. "That ye may eat and drink at my table in My Kingdom, and sit on thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel." Compare Matt. xix., 28, where the same promise is a little more full. There He says it will be in the regeneration, when the Son of Man shall sit on the throne of His glory. If any one should ask on what throne He is now, Rev. iii., 21, says that He is with the Father on the Father's throne. Fail not to observe the promise to the overcomer in that verse. Shall the twelve apostles (one being put in Judas's place) actually rule over the twelve tribes of Israel? If not, let those who call this a figure explain the figure satisfactorily. I prefer the simpler way of believing it as it reads, even though I be counted a fool for it. But you don't think people will literally eat and drink in His Kingdom? If the Lord Himself and angels ate the food provided by Abram and Sarah, and Jesus in his resurrection body ate broiled fish and honeycomb, then why shall we not eat in His Kingdom, even though we may not need to? Do let us believe God.

31. "And the Lord said, Simon, Simon, behold Satan hath desired to have you that he may sift you as wheat." Satan seemed to have a special hatred of those whom the Master is about to use; he had already used the lips of Peter to say tempting words (Matt. xvi., 22, 23), and now, as in the case of Job, he has made special request for Peter to give him a sifting. It is comforting to know that Satan cannot touch a child of God without special permission from Heaven, and that it is our privilege, therefore, to see God in everything, even though Satan be the instrument.

32. "But I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not; and when thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren." If the prayers of a righteous man availeth much, how all prevailing must the prayer of Jesus; and how quiet and thankful we should be that "He liveth to make intercession for us" (Jas. v., 16; Heb. vii., 25).

33. "And he said unto Him, Lord, I am ready to go with Thee, both into prison and to death." Have you never, dear reader, been so conscious of the presence of God and the love of God that you, too, have felt just like that, even if you did not say it? But how long did it last?

34. "And He said, I tell thee, Peter, the cock shall not crow this day before that thou shalt thrice deny that thou knowest Me." The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked; who can know it? I the Lord (Jer. xvii., 9, 10). He needed not that any should testify of man, for He knew what was in man (John ii., 25); and He is reading us just as He read Peter. It is no use to make promises unless we make them in humble reliance upon Him and only in His strength.

35. "And He said unto them, When I sent you without purse, and scrip, and shoes, lacked ye anything? And they said, Nothing!" No good thing will He withhold from them that walk uprightly (Ps. lxxxiv., 11); much less from those whom He sends forth in His name.

36. "Then said He unto them, But now he that hath a purse let him take it, and likewise his scrip, and he that hath no sword, let him sell his garments and buy one." This sounds strange in view of His former teaching, that if they should seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness all necessary temporal things would be added; and also when we remember that Peter a little later used a sword and Jesus told him to put it up, saying, "All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword" (Matt. xxvi., 52). He never contradicts Himself. He never changes. The sense seems to be this: I am now going to be absent from you in person, and if you cannot trust Me to take care of you and protect you though unseen then rely upon yourselves.

37. "For I say unto you, that this that is written must yet be accomplished in Me, and He was reckoned among the transgressors: for the things concerning Me have an end." Very soon now—in less than twelve hours from that time—would He say on the cross, "It is finished." And just as surely as He finished the work of atonement for sin, making redemption possible, so surely shall He finish the work of redemption in His coming Kingdom, and in due time hand this earth over to the Father as pure and beautiful as before sin entered the garden of Eden. —*Lesson Helper.*

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

An English astronomer states that the oldest historical record of a solar eclipse is in Homer's Iliad.

Experiments by an Italian physician indicate that tuberculosis of fowls is different from that of man, and is not transmitted to the latter.

A new stenographic machine in use by the Italian Parliament is capable of recording 250 words a minute, and can be readily manipulated by a blind person.

A passenger elevator to the summit of Mont Blanc—the shaft to have eight compartments, each six feet square, and each to carry a triple-decked elevator for 27 passengers—has been proposed by an American mining engineer.

The heat produced from the light of a firefly is only one per cent. of an equal amount of candle light. The bug's light is produced by a chemical action, as it is increased by putting the fly in oxygen and diminished in an atmosphere of nitrogen.

A lady who makes it her business to remove hair from women's faces has an establishment on Regent street, London. She employs electricity, and says it sometimes requires as many as twelve sittings to electrify a moustache out of existence.

An interesting fact just ascertained by government observers is that at the extremities of Long Island Sound the tide begins to flow inward near the bottom one and one-half hours before it begins to flow in the same direction at the surface of the water.

A year or two ago the great red spot on Jupiter, which has puzzled astronomers since 1887, was reported to be on the point of becoming invisible, but it s so well defined as to be a very conspicuous object on a photograph of the planet lately taken at the Paris Observatory.

Ruby light for photographic purposes, in spite of all that has been said in favor of orange green, continues to hold its own in the dark room, although many who use it complain of its effect on their eyes. A remedy for this has been found in the introduction of a pane of ground glass between the eyes and the ruby.

The eyes of insects are immovable, and many of them seem cut into a multitude of facets, like the facets of a diamond. Each of these facets is supposed to possess the powers of a true eye. Lenenboeck counted 3,181 of them in the cornea of a beetle, and over 8,000 in that of a common horse-fly.

A Rome correspondent says it is proposed to convene an international conference some time next year to deal with the question of the meridian. The suggestion is to select Jerusalem instead of Greenwich or Paris as the meridian line. A proposal will also be made to fix a universal standard of time.

A Baby King at Play.

Alphonso, the baby King of Spain, has the most beautiful and expensive toys in the world. His special favorite is a rocking-horse, which is covered with the hide of a beautiful Andalusian horse. The saddle, stirrups and other trappings are of the same pattern as those used in Andalusia. There is a story told that he once invited a court dignitary to play at horses with him, much to everybody's amusement; and it is a fact that when the nobles had assembled to celebrate his birthday Alphonso amused himself by climbing up and down the steps of his throne. Another day, when the foreign ambassadors came to pay court to him, the little fellow went off to sleep in the nurse's arms before the ceremonies were over. He goes out a great deal and has a very pretty way of saluting people in the street. He loves military music, and when he hears the people shout "Viva" to him he claps his little hands and shouts in return.

TROOPS OF BOLIVIA.

Warriors Who Array Themselves in Brilliant Colors.

There Are as Many Officers as Men in the Army.

Military parades, writes Fannie B. Ward to the Washington Star from La Paz, Bolivia, are always frequent here, doubtless with a view to impressing the people with their powers, but now hardly a day goes by without a grand display of cavalry and infantry, rank and file, evoluting around and around the plaza. Martial music is continually in the air.

At stated intervals during every day a company of soldiers comes sweeping down the hill from one barrack or up the hill from another, marching behind a brass band in full toot and halting before the president's casa, where they render a selection or two for the delectation of the people. It is only the ceremony of guard mounting, and although it occurs every few hours, year in and year out, it is invariably attended by the same flourish of music and musketry. Besides all this it has been the custom from time immemorial to have military music in front of the palacio two nights in every week and on the evenings of most fiesta days, when three bands stationed in a row play alternately, each musician with a soldier before him, whose back serves as a rack for the score, while gaily caparisoned officers off duty swarm like mosquitoes and crowds of people promenade around and around the plaza.

All the soldiers are obliged to attend mass on Sunday mornings, "clean shirt day," as it is irreverently called, and an interesting sight it is to see them come marching in with shining bayonets over their shoulders, each division headed by its officers. They completely fill the body of the church and the sound of the organ is drowned by the blare of trumpets. At a signal arms are presented, down goes every musket upon the stone floor with a thud which shakes the building and then the men stand motionless as statues until the proper time comes to fall upon their knees.

In the Bolivian army a great variety of uniform is noticeable, each officer having apparently been allowed to exercise his own taste in the equipment of his company, and amazingly have their individual fancies swung out in the matter of personal adornments. There are suits in gray and gold, in black and gold, in blue and gold, in blue and red, in black and blue, in gray and black; others all red, all gray, all blue; and caps of various shapes and colors in the same regiment. Some of the officers wear long doubled-caped overcoats in scarlet cloth, others gray cloaks not unlike those of Franciscan friars, and others the graceful satin-lined circulars of black broadcloth characteristic of Spanish hidalgoes.

The "President's Guards," which we see careering about the city in gorgeous array, are, of course, the crack regiment—in dress and demeanor as far removed as the antipodes from the shabby, bare-footed, common soldiers. The cavalry make the finest display, the officers on powerful white horses, a thousand men clad in scarlet from top to toe, and riding as only South Americans can.

Without disparaging the valor of Bolivian soldiers their general get-up reminds one of an historic incident which may perhaps illustrate their character.

It was many years ago, in some fracas between Peru and Bolivia, when the armies of the two countries rushed forth to battle with banners flying. So splendidly arrayed were they and so stunning an appearance did they make that when one beheld the other both sides turned tail and fled in confusion. Gathering courage at length, the rival generals, with such men as they could rally, returned to face one another, keeping at respectful distance and talking through trumpets, when, after considerable parleying, the war was declared "off," both armies marched home in triumph with flags unfurled, and to this day the local historians of both countries chronicle their side as victorious.

In connection with the difficulty of placing Bolivia's soldiers according to their uniform it may be mentioned that her armies are composed of about as many officers as men. From time immemorial it has been the object of ruling powers to render the military loyal to the government through pride of self-interest, if not from patriotism. Thus we see corporals flourishing about in toggery of colonels, with pay to correspond, and the leader of one of the bands wears the full uniform of a general and receives the honors and emoluments pertaining to the latter position.

Hawaiian Peculiarities.

"The Sandwhich Islands form the most cosmopolitan section I ever visited," said Robert J. Ankinson, who was in the city yesterday on his way to Boston after a trip to Honolulu.

"English, Americans, Chinese, Spaniards, Portuguese, South Sea Islanders, Germans and natives are so mixed up and have intermarried until a pure-blooded person of any nationality is hard to find among the younger generation. This intermarriage has produced a peculiar race in itself, but the white blood predominates and the whitest men control the government, while English is the official language. All the courts have three or four interpreters, on account of the different people that make up the population. Nine men on a jury can convict. A native is entitled to a native jury, and a foreigner to a jury of foreigners. In a case involving both, the jury is half and half.

"If a visitor remains on the island more than thirty days, he cannot leave without a passport, and he cannot get a passport as long as there is any charge made by a citizen pending against him. So he can't run away from his debts and board bills, for the steamers will not carry him unless his papers are all right.

"I visited the leper settlement. Considering their condition, they form a very contented community. The three-cornered plot forming the settlement is bounded on two sides by the sea and on the third by a high bluff. The lepers are well cared for, and the government spends vast sums of money every year to provide them with everything they want."—[New York Star.

Hard Riding.

In Turkey the sultan's mails and dispatches from outlying provinces used to be carried by Tartars riding post, with relays of horses changed every 20 or 30 miles, and are now in some parts of the country where telegraph has not been established. The same man in charge went the whole distance; these couriers would often perform great feats of endurance. From Bagdad to Constantinople is 1,600 miles, not over a level or rolling prairie, but frequently crossing mountain ranges, along precipices, across torrents, etc., and there is not a mile of made road the whole way, yet the ordinary time the Tartars took to perform the distance was a fortnight, and on urgent occasions it has been done in twelve days, and even in eleven days.

There is no doubt whatever about this, because the route through Asia Minor, from the Persian Gulf, was in former days, before the Red Sea route was established, often used by officers and others who did not mind rough travel and were in a hurry to get home or to get out to India, and they often rode with the Tartars from end to end, besides which the British resident at Bagdad, or rather the residency, was for more than a century in the habit of transmitting dispatches from India to Constantinople and Europe by means of these same carriers. As much as 150 miles per day has often been done for eight or ten days by the Tartars. They only rested four hours out of the twenty-four, and pushed on the rest of the time at a rate of 6 to 10 miles an hour.—[Galveston News.

A Disappointment.

She—So, Jack, your rich uncle is dead, and I suppose you will inherit a good share of the property. I know he promised to remember you in his will.

He—No, I am just as poor as ever. My uncle kept his word, though.

She—Why, what do you mean?

He—This is what the will said: I promised to remember my nephew Jack in making my will. I remember the young scamp so clearly that I shall not leave him a cent.—[Munsey's Weekly.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

MRS. SNAKE SWALLOWED HER YOUNG.

About twenty-three years ago, in Beebe, Ark., I had a guinea hen sitting near my house, in the garden. One day, while hoeing in the garden, I noticed the hen flying, fluttering and apparently fighting something. I walked, hoe in hand, carefully up to the nest. Curled up in the nest lay a blow snake, or what some call a bull snake. I carefully approached her, and when she straightened out to run, with one blow with the hoe I cut her head clean from her body. I straightened her out and was examining her and preparing to take her length, when a young snake about six inches long and about the size of a common lead pencil, made its appearance. I cut its head off, and others followed, until I had cut the heads off of twenty-seven.

Some of them remained dead in the cavity of their mother, so that I know that they did not occupy a place in the stomach. The snake had swallowed twelve guinea eggs, which I proceeded to eject from her stomach and throat. The eggs I found came from one apartment, and the young snakes from another. This induced me to examine the head and neck which I had cut off. I discovered that there was an opening under the tongue, through which the young snakes entered the cavity in which they were found, and that cavity was separate and distinct from the stomach where the guinea eggs were found.

I took two smooth sticks. I ran one down the throat from above the tongue, and the other through the opening under the tongue. Both came out, but through separate and distinct passages. Hence I say snakes do not swallow their young, but something like the opossom or kangaroo, have a sack or pocket for them, which is entered through the mouth and under the tongue. Some one may want to know what was done with the guinea eggs. I answer I put them back in the nest, and in about a week twelve young guinea chicks were hatched from them.—[Picayune.

THE LESSON BESSIE TAUGHT.

Bessie must have wakened in the morning with a plan in her busy little head for teaching certain members of the Newton family a lesson. The first thing she did was to go into the library, and finding on a chair a new magazine that Harry had left there she pulled off a cover. "There!" thought she, "I'll teach Harry not to leave so valuable a thing as a book where it doesn't belong." Then she went into the boys' room, and finding a borrowed book out of place she remarked to herself: "This will never do. A borrowed book should always be carefully put away. I'll just destroy this one to teach Master Willie a lesson." So she soon defaced its pretty, bright cover badly.

Next she visited Marjory's room, and, finding more dust on the floor than should have been there, she evidently thought of the saying, "Dirt is misplaced matter," and gave Marjory a gentle hint by tipping the contents of the scrap basket out upon the floor. Then she went into the sitting-room, and, finding Alice's hat on a little workstand, she thought, "Another thing out of place—another lesson to be taught." So she pulled out the feather, leaving hat and trimmings on the floor.

When all was done she cuddled up on the lounge, well satisfied with her morning's work. At the dinner table four members of the family looked as though each wished some one else would speak first. Finally mamma said:

"I see Bessie has been trying to teach us again."

Four voices answered faintly, "Yes."

"She certainly has taught us once more that there should be a place for everything and everything should be in its place," said papa.

"Including Bessie herself," added mamma.

And Bessie? Well, Bessie was a 6-months-old puppy with innocent, soft brown eyes.—[Examiner.

Women have no suffrage of any kind in any part of the German Empire, either at city, State or national elections. The idea of woman taking part in politics to that extent is repugnant to the German temperament.

From Huntingdon to Cincinnati.

NATCHITOCHES, La., Oct. 6, 1890.

According to statements previously made in the ITEM, I started for Louisiana on the 22d day of September, and at the request of the editor I now sit down to write a letter to the readers of the ITEM, telling them of some of the things I saw on the way. I know of no better way of doing this than by simply telling you in order what I remember of the panorama—over fifteen hundred miles long—as it passed before me.

To do this I will ask you to imagine yourself going on the train with me at Huntingdon. It is 2:17 in the afternoon and a dense mass of clouds hides the town from rays of the sun. The baggage is soon loaded and the creaking of the wheels announces that the train is leaving the station. We place ourselves in a comfortable position and prepare to enjoy the ride. The houses pass the windows slowly at first. The clicking of the wheels as they pass over the joints in the track grows more rapid as we pass along until it blends into one continuous sound. Old haunts, familiar places, river, ridges and mountain, bring a train of recollections rushing through our minds not less rapid than the speed of the train itself.

We are now being hurried through the valley of the Blue Juniata. The train speeds along, now gliding like a bird at the base of wooded hills, now out across the valley, over bridges, around curves, past fields where the cows graze in contentment, and where barns are crowded to the eaves with hay and golden grain. We seem to be sailing on an ocean of peace and happiness.

We have passed the Mountain City and now two powerful engines are panting and snorting as they pull us up the mountain. On our right the high slopes of the Alleghenies look beautiful in their early autumn dress. The deep hollow on the left with the mountain rill far below, presents a picturesque scene, while before us looms up the solid wall of the main Alleghenies. At first we are puzzled to know how we are to get over that mountain. We are going straight toward it, yet no way seems to open up to us. Suddenly the train makes a bold sweep to the left and glides gracefully around the great horse shoe curve. Down in the hollow inside the curve is the reservoir of the water works of Altoona. A few minutes more and we are lost in the mountains. Winding in and out along the side of the separate ridges, but always upward, we soon lose the great Atlantic slope in the dim outline of the past. We will soon place a mighty range of mountains between ourselves and home, and despite the spirit of cheerfulness with which we parted from home we find a sense of loneliness and solitude taking possession of us. We are lonely yet there are people all about us. We think they are there because we see the body and affirm the presence of the mind from it. Perhaps their minds, like ours, are often many miles from their physical abode, and had we but some means we might often speak to friendly spirits about us.

But, we seem to have switched off on a little side track. We must get on the main line again and go on. It is only a few miles yet to Cresson and in that few miles we shall see plenty of coke ovens and collieries. We are rapidly approaching the crest of the mountain, the engine whistles and the brakeman calls out. "Cresson,—Cresson." A slight jar, a noise from loose brakes, a stir among the passengers and the train comes to a stop at the Cresson station. Just above it on the left is the Mountain House. At the upper end of the station platform are President Harrison add Baby McKee taking their evening walk. Again the train starts on its journey. The mountain crest is passed and we glide rapidly through the tops of the Western peaks. Short curves, ravines, clumps of trees, groups of houses and mountain streams are passed in rapid succession. Soon we come to the historic ground of the Johnstown flood. The hand of nature has not yet found time to bandage with green foliage the ugly sores the flood made. All along the valley the bosom of the earth lies, torn and bare.

Once down the mountain the train glides rapidly out over the country. The sun has set and the veil of night is slowly drawing across the face of the earth. The lamps are lighted in the cars and the passengers prepare to pass the night.

Except where the light from the coke ovens or the torch from the natural gas break the night, darkness reigns supreme. The newsboy makes his regular rounds with *Puck* and *Judge*, *Harper's* and *Frank Leslie's* magazines and all the latest novels out. The transfer agent goes from passenger to passenger taking orders for the transfer of trunks to different parts of the city. If we were going to stop off at Pittsburgh we might pay this agent fifty cents and give him our trunk checks, receiving from him a certificate in return, and have our trunks taken to any part of the city without any further trouble on our part. This is one of the great conveniences of travel at the present time. The transfer agent has just finished his work of canvassing the train and the brakeman announces from the rear end of the car that the next stop is Pittsburgh. All passengers for Cincinnati and the west must change cars. We put our things into our satchel and prepare to leave this train. At 8:10 the train stops and we find on inquiring, that we must wait here for over an hour. This gives us time to drop a card into the mail box, telling those at home that we are getting along nicely. We now sit down to read the daily papers, but the sound of music from the neighboring street attracts our attention and we go that way to see what it is. Upon inquiry we learn that it is a great parade by the German Catholics of America. A band of policemen open the street and the grand procession follows. Lamps and torches of all colors and descriptions mark their course far up the street. Here we stand and watch this procession until the sound of the ushers' voice announces that our train is ready to start. Quickly picking up our satchel we start for the train. We find a pleasant seat and in a few minutes we glide out of the smoky city, our eyes set toward the Buckeye State. Once out of the city darkness again envelopes us. We soon begin to feel sleepy, and knowing that the light of the morrow must come before we leave the car we arrange to pass the night on the cars.

Slowly indeed do the hours pass for we are continually waking on account of some noise, and gladly do we welcome the first sign of day. The train is running in a direction south by west and we can see a faint light in the east, where the level plain seems to meet the sky. The light grows brighter and the sky changes from a dull white to a golden hue. The objects about us begin to show a dim outline as we pass along. Soon we see plainly the comfortable farm houses and barns along the road. Herds of cattle lie quietly in the pasture fields and look like ghosts in the twilight of the morning. We turn sharply to the south and enter the low valley of the river. A dense fog hides the valley from the light of the morning sun. The farmers are out at the barns doing the morning work. In the barn yards the milk maid takes from the cows the product for which Ohio is noted. Broad cornfields lie on the right aud left, ready to be cut. The large well-filled ears bend their silken tassels toward the ground, thus telling of the richness of the harvest.

The rays of the sun have been making their way slowly through the mountain of fog, and now for the first time theys tream through the windows on our left and bid a merry good morning to all. We begin now to brush off our clothes and wash ourselves for we are drawing near another large city—the Queen city of the west.

The railroad here is in marked contrast with the one on which we started. In place of two large tracks well filled with stone ballast, here we find a single track with dirt for ballast. The rocking motion of the cars almost forbids an attempt at walking through the train while it is in motion, for we do not know at what moment the cars will lurch to one side and land us in some stranger's lap.

Just now we turn to the right and in a few minutes we will be in Cincinnati. On the left is the Ohio river flowing silently between two high banks. Its waters are muddy and the river is not quite as large as we expected to see it. Here and there a steamboat moves across its waters, while away below the large bridges link together the railroads of the north and south. Houses are becoming more numerous every minute now; the roads blend into streets; the cars run slowly and the bell on the engine warns people to keep off the track. We now glide under a large shed and the cars come to a standstill. Here we shall rest an hour for I know you are all weary and wish to rest.

We are at Cincinnati. L. R. H.

LANE & VANZANDT,

Agents for the

Standard Sewing Machine COMPANY,

have the exclusive right for Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.

Repairing of All Kinds Done.

—Satisfaction Guaranteed.—

Parties wishing to buy a Sewing Machine, should examine the "Standard" before purchasing elsewhere.

We carry a full line of all parts of machines.

Office: Newton Hamilton, Pa.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

BROOKLYN, Conn., May 5, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Sirs:—Last Summer I cured a Curb upon my horse with your celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure and it was the best job I ever saw done. I have a dozen empty bottles, having used it with perfect success, curing every thing I tried it on. My neighbor had a horse with a very bad Spavin that made him lame. He asked me how to cure it. I recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure. He cured the Spavin in just three weeks.
Yours respectfully,
WOLCOTT WITTER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Dear Sirs:—I have been selling more of Kendall's Spavin Cure and Flint's Condition Powders than ever before. One man said to me, it was the best Powder I ever kept and the best he ever used.
Respectfully,
OTTO L. HOFFMAN.

CHITTENANGO, N. Y., May 19, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Dear Sirs:—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success, on a valuable and blooded mare that was quite lame with a Bone Spavin. The mare is now entirely free from lameness and shows *no bunch on the joint.*
Respectfully, F. H. HUTCHINS.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

MONROE, La., May 8, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for your far famed Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had a four year old filly which I prized very highly. She had a very severe swollen leg. I tried about eight different kinds of medicines which did no good. I purchased a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure which cured her in four days.
I remain yours,
MARION DOWDEN.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

Read and Profit by it!

We have a large stock of Woolen Goods, consisting of all kinds and makes—Cassimeres, Flannel, Skirting, Ladies' Cloths, Waterproofs. In fact a complete line in all respects that we are offering at sacrifice prices. These goods must be sold, and in order to move them we have marked many of them at cost. Parties in need of such goods can't afford to pass them.

Blankets

at manufacturers' prices.

Underwear.

We have in stock a complete line of these goods we have marked away down. Black and Colored Cashmeres at cost. We have a complete line of Woolen Hosiery for men, women and children. Just received a

Car Load of Salt,

consisting of all sizea of sacks, from 5 lb. sack dairy to 190 pound ground alum.

Boots and Shoes

We are headquarters for of all kinds, and at the old bottom figures. You will always find our stock complete in all respects, and our prices away down.

Gloves.

The season is here for Gloves and rember we have a complete stock at bottom figures. We handle nothing but the best

Groceries

the market can afford. Also, Flour of the finest grade—the celebrated Minnehaha, a high patent; Northwestern Flour, manufactured at Minneapolis, Minn, Also, our common Roller Flour.

Meats Meat;

Our stock is complete.

We came among you on February 4th, 1890, and our trade has increased every month since we began. This is our second hitch in the mercantile business among you as you all know, and we extend to one and all our thanks for past patronage and earnestly solicit a continuance of the same in the future.

Respectfully,

A. B. GILLAM,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

F. H. Harrison. D. F. Harrison.

F. H. Harrison & Son

DEALERS IN

Stoves and Tinware,

Mount Union, Penn'a.

Roofing and Spouting a Specialty

The road between Mapleton and Mount Union being now open, our facilities for doing work in the former place are better than heretofore. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Send us your orders. Estimates on Roofing and Sprouting, cheerfully furnished.

New Shoe Store.

Having opened a new Shoe Store in

Hazlett's Block,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.,

I respectfully ask a share of patronage.

You will find a complete asortment of

BOOTS and SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS and RUBBER GOODS, ETC., ETC.,

To suit everybody from the infant to the oldest citizen, and the prices are as low as can be had anywhere. The room is well lighted, attractive, and goods show to advantage. No trouble to show goods, and all are welcome to inspect them.

Goods sold for cash giving the customer the advantage of the extra per cent, usually added for delinquents.

GEO. W. YOCUM.

Fall & Winter Millinery

I have now a large and full line of Spring Millinery, Dry Goods, Notions, and Furnishing Goods for Ladies.

Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Silks, Satins, Laces, Ribbons, Underwear and Hosiery for Ladies and Children.

Prices As Low As the Lowest!

Ladies, come and see my Goods.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET. - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.

J. H. RINDLAUB.

Cheap Excursion to the West.

An excursian to Colorado, Utah or California and intermediate points, will start from Cumberland, Md., or Pittsburg, about Sept. 20th. Fares at low rates. Tickets good for 30 days. Those desiring or intending to take a CHEAP and DELIGHTFUL fall trip, please address for full information,

J. H. SMITH, M. D.,
Huntingdon Co. Robertsdale, Pa.

—Twenty-two volumes of Scribner's Magazine, Volume 47 to the present of Harpers', and complete set of Century-magazines elegantly bound will be sold cheap For further particulars call at this office.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 10	Harrisburg	12 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 28	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 45	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 12	Newport	10 44	5 50	900
	9 52	5 34	Thompsont'n	10 25	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 52	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	5 58	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 31	Granville	9 36	4 29	7 36
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	7 20
5 40	11 39	7 09	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	7 00
5 46	11 45	7 15	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	6 54
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	6 47
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	6 41
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	6 30
6 25	12 31	7 55	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	8 03	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	8 09	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	8 35	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas. Bedford	4 30	10 25
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	L9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50, a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, heart burn, costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—If you are troubled with a "hacking cough," Downs' Elixir will give you relief at once. Warranted as recommended or money refunded. For sale by A. B. Gillam.